

THE NATIONAL

# Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXIX

MARCH, 1949

NUMBER 3



**Thousands are now getting stronger,  
thriftier lambs by feeding the  
mineral supplement scientifically made  
FOR RANGE SHEEP ONLY**

**Why you can now feed 7 ewes all the minerals  
they need for less than 1¢ a day**

Science now knows that the mineral needs of livestock vary. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry each need a separate combination of mineral ingredients for best results. Mineral needs of sheep under different feeding conditions are different too. Fattening sheep require one combination. Grazing sheep in the Midwest need another. And range sheep thrive best on a combination of minerals compounded specifically for actual mineral conditions on the range.

**That's why, here at Moorman's, our Minerals for Range Sheep is made specially, and only, for sheep on the range. Each of the 13 mineral ingredients it contains was put in—and balanced in the right proportion—to make up any mineral deficiency that might exist in range grasses.**

Thus, craving for any particular mineral or minerals is quickly satisfied when you feed MoorMan's. That's why MoorMan's goes so far . . . yet costs so little.

You'll like the strong, thrifty lambs you get when you feed MoorMan's. See your MoorMan Man, or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

**ONLY MOORMAN'S** gives you Range Minerals for Sheep in these 3 economical, easy-to-feed, waste-reducing forms: Granular, which "stays put," Handy-to-Handle Blocks, and convenient 5-lb. Blockettes.

So complete . . . so well-  
balanced . . . so highly  
concentrated  
**A LITTLE GOES  
A LONG WAY**

**MoorMan's**

(SINCE 1885)

**MINERAL AND PROTEIN FEEDS  
"CUSTOM-MADE" for Specific Needs**



## Livestock and Proper Land Use Are Natural Companions!

Soil fertility is like money in the bank. To balance either account we have to put back as much as we take out.

When crops are harvested, some fertility is removed from the land. Selling hay and grain as cash crops reduces the bank account of soil fertility and weakens the land. But . . . when these crops are fed to livestock, most of the plant food can be put back in the soil as manure. For example, tests have shown that manure produced by fattening steers, when properly handled, contains about 86 percent of the nitrogen, 75 percent of the phosphorus and 95 percent of the potash that was in the feed.

The fertilizing value of manure is not all . . . it supplies organic material or "humus". Soils low in organic material are usually hard and compact . . . and they wash easily because heavy rains cannot be absorbed. This means the waste of valuable top

soil. Moisture needed for maximum crop production runs off and is lost. But each ton of manure will add about 500 pounds of this valuable humus to the soil as well as returning nitrogen, phosphorus and potash removed by crops.

The annual production of around *one billion tons* of manure by the nation's livestock is a major contribution to soil conservation. It is another good example that livestock and proper land use are natural companions.



MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS  
Oklahoma City • Albert Lea • Omaha  
Chicago • Kansas City • Los Angeles  
Cedar Rapids

## PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT

Rancher

Farmer County Agent Veterinarian

Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer





# Make that water wallow

**I**T doesn't take a "gully-washer" or a "goose drownder" to rob you of your precious topsoil. Bare land, up-and-down-hill row crops, and overgrazed range all invite rain to escape without working for you—and to erode your topsoil away. But sod or cover crops act like a blotter to absorb and hold the growth-giving water. Slopes and hillsides tilled on the contour, with alternating strips of crop-land and grass, save maximum amounts of water, hold erosion to a minimum. Flatter fields may be subsurface-tilled to keep the protective rain-absorbing trash on top. Correct rotations of crops, which include plow-under crops, will help absorb and hold moisture.

You need lots of water. It takes about 200 barrels of water to grow one bushel of corn. That's around 625,000 gallons for every 100 bushels. And most other growing plants also require large amounts of moisture... You can't control the amount of rainfall you get. But you can conserve it, so that every drop does the best possible job of making grass or crops for you.

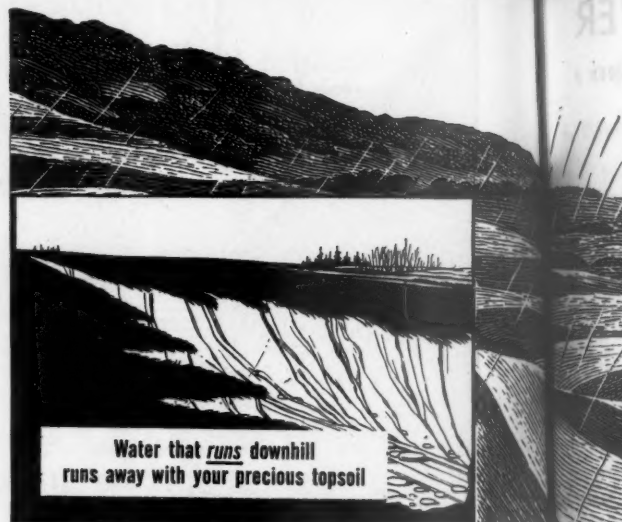
As farmers and ranchers in every state well know, water has a "split personality."

It can be your ally, or a devastating foe. Lashing rains can erode away inches of fertile topsoil in a short time. But it takes nature 300 to 1,000 years to rebuild each lost inch. That's why the control of water is so important in a good land management program. Considerable progress in erosion control has been made in the past ten years. But we've still got a long way to go! Hundreds of millions of productive acres are endangered by erosion and gullying. They're washing away! Only good land management can save our soil and keep America strong. *It will pay you—and all of us—to make that water walk downhill.*

## OUR CITY COUSIN



"See the lambos gambol!" City Cousin turns pale,  
For back in his city they put gamblers in jail!



Water that runs downhill runs away with your precious topsoil



## A System that Works!

I get riled up when I hear talk of changing our system of government, or our system of doing business, here in America. Sure, there's always room for improvement. But you can improve a house without wrecking the building! Any system that produces worthwhile results must be a pretty good one. I think our way of doing things has worked out mighty well for Americans.

Here we are—about 6% of the world's population, living on less than 6% of the world's land. Yet, through what I like to call our "three I's"—Initiative, Ingenuity and Industry—we have created the American way of life. We enjoy greater freedoms than the other 94% of the world's people. We have educational opportunities for all... schools, colleges, universities, libraries. And 48% of the world's radios. As just one measure of personal comfort and convenience, we have 92% of the world's bathtubs. We have a motor vehicle for every four people. And more than 286,000 miles of paved roads for them to run on.

Most important of all, thanks to your system of agricultural production, we have plenty of food for all of us—and enough to help feed our less fortunate neighbors. Yes, I think it's worth getting riled up in favor of the American System now and again.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

**Swift & Company** UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



# Downhill



## Growth

As every boy and girl should know,  
Big oaks from little acorns grow.  
And that's the way with business, too.  
Your growth depends on the job you do.

Mustavus Swift, away back when,  
Slaughtered a heifer, and he then  
Dressed the meat, also the hide.  
Got back the cost . . .  
a small profit beside!

From that small start in this big land  
Swift kept pace with the job at hand.  
As the job grew bigger, Swift grew, too.  
Yes, growth depends on the job you do!

## Martha Logan's Recipe for

### BEEF PLATE WITH HORSE RADISH SAUCE

(Yield: 3 to 4 Servings)  
2 pounds beef plate floured  
2 tablespoons shortening  
1 teaspoon salt  
½ cup sliced onions  
½ cup chopped celery  
or celery leaves  
1½ cups water

Meat into serving pieces and dip in flour. Melt shortening in heavy kettle. Brown meat well on both sides. Add salt, onion, celery, and water. Cover and cook 3 hours. Serve with Horseradish Sauce.

**HORSE RADISH SAUCE**—Melt 2 tbsp. butter or margarine in saucepan, blend in 2 tbsp. flour, mixing well. Slowly add milk, stirring until well mixed, and thick and smooth. Add 1 tsp. salt, 3 tbsp. lemon juice, 1 tbsp. sugar, ¾ cup horseradish. Cook over low heat until thoroughly heated.

## New Grass Varieties

by Wilkie Collins, Jr.  
Soil Conservation Service  
Lincoln, Nebraska



Wilkie Collins, Jr.

Good pasture is the key to production of more meat, milk and wool, at lower cost. In addition, a good cover of grass protects your soil against wind and water erosion. When you have improved pasture, or range, good livestock and a sound conservation program, you have a profitable combination.

Many new grasses have been developed in recent years. Several of these promise to become real money-makers for livestock men. They outyield old grasses, give a longer grazing season, and provide better soil protection.

**1. Smooth Brome**—The Lincoln, Auchenbach and Fisher strains give higher yields, are easier established and withstand summer heat and drought better in the central, eastern and southern brome areas.

**2. Intermediate Wheatgrass**—A high-yielding, sod-forming cool-season grass that is easier to establish than most varieties. It is highly palatable and does exceptionally well in the central and northern plains and western mountain area.

**3. Sand Lovegrass**—Highly palatable, especially well adapted to sandy soils.

**4. Tall Wheatgrass**—A high-yield cool-season bunchgrass that does better than other grasses under alkaline conditions.

**5. Ky-31 Fescue**—High-yielding, supplies longer grazing, especially good for southern and southeastern states.

**6. Russian Wild Rye, Blackwell Strain of Switchgrass, Hays Buffalo Grass, Yellow Bluestem and Sweet Sudan** are other new or improved grasses for adapted areas.

Grasses usually give higher yields and better quality forage when grown in association with an adapted legume.

• NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS •

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life

## NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

### President

Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California

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Sayers Farmer, Junction, Texas  
Don Clyde, Heber, Utah  
V. O. McWhorter, Yakima, Washington  
Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming

### Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association  
14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix  
Kenneth P. Pickrell, President  
H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association  
151 Mission Street, San Francisco  
Harry Petersen, President  
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association  
825 Kittredge Bldg., Denver  
E. P. Hazard, President  
Lloyd N. Case, Secretary

Idaho Wool Growers Association  
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J. H. Breckenridge, President  
M. C. Claar, Secretary

Montana Wool Growers Association  
Helena  
Wallace Ulmer, President  
Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

Nevada Wool Growers Association  
P. O. Box 1429, Reno  
E. R. Marvel, President  
John E. Humphrey, Secretary

Oregon Wool Growers Association  
P. O. Box 256, Pendleton  
W. H. Steiwer, President  
Victor W. Johnson, Secretary

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association  
Cactus Hotel Bldg., San Angelo  
Sayers Farmer, President  
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association  
408 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City  
Don Clyde, President  
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association  
16 South First Street, Yakima  
V. O. McWhorter, President  
A. E. Lawson, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association

Rapid City  
Ward Van Horn, President  
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association  
McKinley  
Harold Josendal, President  
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

## THE COVER

The grand prize winners in the "Make It Yourself—with Wool" fashion show at the National Convention grace our cover this month. Left to right, they are: Junior Class Grand Prize Winner, Marilyn Hanson, 15, Lovell, Wyoming; Original Design Class Grand Prize Winner, Adele Decker, 22, Salt Lake City, Utah; Senior Class Grand Prize Winner, Elizabeth G. Schubert, 22, Gooding, Idaho.

Miss Hanson won the \$400 college scholarship offered by Miron Woolen Company for her gray wool fleece coat. Mrs. Decker received the \$450 fashion study scholarship to Traphagen School of Fashion, New York City, for her blue wool crepe, self-fashioned dress. Miss Schubert won the \$400 college scholarship given by Forstmann Woolen Company for her brown wool crepe dress and also a \$100 Savings Bond offered by McCall Pattern Company for expert use of a McCall pattern. See Page 30 for complete story.

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

### Conventions and Meetings

August 24-25: Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association and American Wool Council, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
October 25-27: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Rawlins.  
November 17-18: California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco.  
December 5: Colorado Wool Growers Association, Denver.  
December 6-9: National Wool Growers Association, Denver, Colorado.  
December 19-21: Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association, San Antonio.

### Shows

April 9-14: Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.  
June 8-10: Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
October 28-November 6: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.  
November 26-December 3: International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

### Ram Sales

May 1: Far Western Sheep Dog Trials, Sacramento, California.  
May 2-3: California Ram Sale, Sacramento.  
July 21-22: All American Corriedale Show and Sale, San Angelo, Texas.  
August 3: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer.  
August 19: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton.  
August 22-23: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
September 7: Colorado State Ram Sale, Denver.  
September 24: Pocatello, Idaho, Range Ram Sale.  
September 29: Surplus Ram and Ewe Sale, U. S. Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.  
December 3: International Hampshire Sheep Breeders Bred Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
December 3: North American Suffolk Sheep Breeders Bred Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

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VOLUME XXXIX

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J. M. Jones  
Irene Young  
Editors

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower

# The National's 1949 Platform & Program

Adopted at the 84th Convention, San Antonio,  
Texas, February 4, 1949

## GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

### 1. Disaster Loans

A vast western area producing over 50 percent of the Nation's sheep, lambs, and wool is now facing the severest weather conditions in history. Blizzards have reached catastrophic proportions, and livestock losses have been heavy. We commend the heroic efforts of State wool growers' associations, State Governors, our Federal Government, and all others who have given legion service in alleviating suffering and loss.

We request the Congress of the United States to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to make disaster loans in any area and region where the forces of nature have caused agricultural production disaster and to make loans or advances to farmers or stockmen in conformity with the provisions of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

### 2. Foot-and-Mouth Disease

We express our sincere gratitude to our Government and to the Government of Mexico for all that has been done on the foot-and-mouth disease eradication campaign. We also express our earnest hope that the joint campaign will be continued until the complete eradication of the disease has been achieved.

### 3. Protection of Sanitary Embargo in Quarantine Regulations at Swan Island

The Congress in 1930 passed the Tariff Act of 1930 prohibiting the importation of animals susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease or products thereof from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists.

The 79th Congress authorized the construction of a livestock quarantine station on Swan Island, regulations for the operation of which have been proposed by the Bureau of Animal Industry. These regulations provide for the importation to Swan Island of animals susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease

from areas in countries in which statement is made by the veterinarians of the country in question that foot-and-mouth disease has not existed in that area 60 days immediately preceding.

We oppose such regulation and point out that it is in violation of the intent of the Tariff Act of 1930 and constitutes a decided weakening of our sanitary embargo.

We urge that the terminology and intent of the Tariff Act be incorporated into law and regulations to the effect that animals susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease may not be imported on to Swan Island from any country in which it is determined that foot-and-mouth disease exists.

### 4. Valley Authorities

We are opposed to the infringement of State's rights by the proposed Valley Authorities. We believe in the orderly development of our water resources with due regard to power, flood control, and irrigation, but we insist that this work be carried on through the existing agencies.

### 5. Federal Acquisition of Lands

We reaffirm our previous stand that no more land be acquired by Federal agencies. We urge that those lands held by the War Department that are no longer needed by the Armed Forces and lands held by the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies of the Government be returned to private ownership as soon as possible.

### 6. Export Control of Fats and Oils

At this time the Federal Government is controlling the export of edible and inedible fats and oils. A surplus of these fats and oils is being built up in this Nation to such an extent that many rendering establishments are going out of business.

Therefore we earnestly protest the continuation of these controls and urge that tallow, lard and grease be placed on general export license immediately to all Western Hemisphere nations and to European nations cooperating in the European Recovery Program, and that

the export control authority to all such nations be terminated altogether when the present export controls expire this year.

### 7. Price Controls

We reaffirm our belief that price controls, either actual or of a stand-by character, have no place in the peacetime economy of America. In view of the fact that the numbers of sheep, cattle and hogs are down in this Nation, reimposition of any control program would further diminish the meat supply of this Nation.

### 8. Tariff and Reciprocal Trade Agreements

We reaffirm our traditional stand that a tariff equalizing production costs is the proper way to protect the American sheep grower. We further believe that any proposed agreements under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act should have the approval of the Congress of the United States.

### 9. Parity

We are in complete accord with the modernized 10-year moving base parity for wool, mohair and lambs as set forth in the Agricultural Act of 1948.

### 10. Public Relations

We commend the work which has been started by the Public Relations Committee of our Association, and urge that this work be continued. There is a great need of apprising the public of the true facts about livestock production and the importance of the livestock industry in the economy of the Nation. We also recommend that this committee work with the Public Relations Committee of the American National Live Stock Association.

### 11. Appreciation

We express our appreciation of the work of President Pauly, Legislative Chairman Wilson, Secretary Jones, Assistant Secretary Marsh, Miss Young and the office staff, as well as that of



President Devereaux and Director Ackerman of the American Wool Council.

We commend and express our appreciation to the Women's Auxiliary and all others who contributed to the tremendous success of the "Make It Yourself — With Wool" contest and style review.

Our appreciation also extends to the various speakers contributing to the successful convention program and also to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association as well as to Mrs. W. T. Bondurant, Mr. Robert E. Pent, Mr. Adolf Stieler, the wool warehousemen of Texas, the Union Stock Yards of San Antonio, the San Antonio Clearing House Association, the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, the Press of San Antonio, Joske's of Texas, Frost Brothers, and all others.

### 12. Sympathy

Two great losses have recently been suffered by the sheep industry in the passing of Reynold Seaverson and Frank Cronin.

Mr. Seaverson was a tireless worker in behalf of the National Wool Growers Association. His counsel will be sorely missed.

Mr. Cronin also proved himself to be a true friend of the sheep industry and his efforts in the Department of Agriculture will also be missed.

Our deepest sympathy goes to the families of these two men.

## WOOL

### 13. Wool Program

We ask that wool be made a basic commodity and that wool and mohair be given equal treatment with all other basic commodities in any national legislation.

### 14. Opportunity to Redeem Clips

We request that growers be given the opportunity to redeem their clips from the Commodity Credit Corporation at any time the market permits by paying the C.C.C. charges.

### 15. Wool Handlers' Contracts

We feel that all handlers of wool, when qualified, should be allowed to grade and sort wool. Since several handlers do not have wool handlers'

contracts, we request the Commodity Credit Corporation to review their cases immediately and extend all a contract for 1949. We also recommend that the rates for storage be set on a practical and reasonable basis to be determined through consultation with primary handlers or their representatives.

### 16. Core Testing

We very strongly urge that all of the data accumulated by the Department of Agriculture on the coretesting and scouring of wool be published and made available immediately, and that in the future the data on any wool that is coretested and subsequently scoured be made available immediately to the producer and his representative.

We also request that the Department of Agriculture conduct experiments on the use of the one- two- and three-inch core bores, and make the results of such experiments available immediately.

### 17. Branch Status for Wool

Wool has received little consideration as a division under the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Therefore we urge that our request for the establishment of a wool branch be given immediate and favorable consideration.

### 18. Wool in E. R. P.

Since the Commodity Credit Corporation has stocks of off wool not readily salable here but which could be used by European mills, we again recommend that these wools be used in the program for the relief of the distressed persons in Europe.

### 19. Wool Industry Committee

We again recommend that the President of the National Wool Growers Association organize a committee, to be known as the National Wool Industry Committee, from among the leading thinkers of all segments of the wool industry, for the purpose of developing a clear and, if possible, unified policy in relation to Governmental and other activities in connection with wool.

### 20. Cordova and Other Wool Cases

There are now pending in Customs Courts of Boston and Philadelphia no

fewer than five suits brought by certain members of the Boston and Philadelphia wool trade associations, which suits are calculated to establish legal interpretation of the Tariff Act of 1930 that would admit Cordova Mestiza wool from South America, Welsh Mountain, Valparaiso and similar wools at 13 cents per clean pound duty instead of 25½ cents as the law provides.

Cordova Mestiza wool is a crossbred wool, much of which would come in direct competition with our domestic quarter and three-eighths grades, and if these pending suits should be won by the plaintiffs, much of the tariff protection for domestic wool intended by Congress would be lost and a general disintegration of the Tariff Act would result.

Therefore we urge that the National Wool Growers Association take action necessary to preserve the validity of the existing rates of duty on wool as intended by Congress and as set forth in the Tariff Act of 1930, and that the Department of Agriculture be requested to provide samples of these wools at every port of entry in the United States for the guidance and direction of the appraisers.

We further recommend that the Attorney General be made cognizant of the effects of these cases, if lost; that he be requested to make available all legal talent to prosecute them successfully, and that he be sent a copy of this resolution.

### 21. Wool Processing in West

We commend the efforts of the Rocky Mountain Wool Council toward the development of wool processing in the West.

### 22. Selection of Chief of the Wool Division, U.S.D.A.

We insist that wool growers be consulted before a new chief of the Wool Division of the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture is appointed.

### 23. Truth-in-Fabric Law for Mohair

We recommend that the National Wool Growers Association do everything it can to help in the passage of a truth-in-fabric law for mohair.

## LAMB

### 24. Lamb Promotion

The income from lamb is a major portion of the money received from any sheep operation. Realizing that lamb has been in short supply due to decreased flock numbers and that because of severe weather conditions now prevailing, all indications point to a further drop in numbers, we feel that every effort should be made by the producers to make the production of lambs more attractive.

We recognize that the funds available for lamb promotion and consumer education should be greatly increased. However, until our basis for collecting this money is more firmly established, we recommend continued deduction of 75 cents per car on each car of lambs sold. We appreciate sincerely the co-operation we have received from the various marketing agencies, packers and feeders in the past and recommend that the Lamb Industry Committee continue its efforts to include all of the agencies who are not now making the deduction.

We further recommend that the President of the National Wool Growers Association appoint a committee consisting of one member from each State with an association to work with the Lamb Industry Committee and the National Livestock and Meat Board in acquiring additional funds by the 75-cents-per-car deduction.

We recommend that the member from each State make every effort to see that the 75 cents per car is deducted and also to determine from the producers in his State the amount they feel should be deducted from each car of lambs in order to make this promotion and education program more successful, and that they be ready to report at the next National Convention.

### 25. Market News Service

We recommend that the Congress of the United States be requested to appropriate the funds necessary to place a livestock reporter in each of the western range States, and to provide all other necessary facilities (including daily leased wire service) in order that all pertinent information relative to range conditions, sales, contracting, and delivery of livestock to packing plants and feed lots and others, may be regularly obtained, analyzed, and promptly

made available through all channels of news dissemination.

### 26. American Meat Institute and National Live Stock and Meat Board

We again extend to the American Meat Institute our appreciation for the splendid work they have done in the past year advertising meat and especially their work with lamb.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board has done very fine work for lamb with the funds they had at their disposal. We commend them for their efforts and assure them of our continued cooperation through the Lamb Industry Committee in their future work.

### 27. National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board

We wish to commend the manner in which the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board is endeavoring to reduce the 25-million-dollar annual loss to the livestock industry in bruises, deads, and cripples of market-bound stock, and recommend hearty cooperation of all members, the carriers, and packers.

## PUBLIC LANDS

### 28. Commendation for Decentralization of Taylor Act Administration

We commend the Bureau of Land Management for its efforts to decentralize and administer the Taylor Grazing Act at the district level insofar as possible.

### 29. Appropriation for Grazing Administration

We call attention to the fact that Congress has failed to appropriate monies for administration of grazing by the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Nicholson plan.

The Nicholson plan, approved by the Department of the Interior and the stockmen, calls for Congress to make an appropriation sufficient to cover the cost of proper administration of the public lands under the Department of the Interior; 70 percent of this cost to be collected in fees from stockmen and 30 percent to be paid by the Federal Government to cover that part of

the cost of administration chargeable to the public interest.

For the last two fiscal years, the appropriation has not equaled the 100 percent which should have been made on this basis. Present recommendation for the Bureau of the Budget has added items to the administrative expense not included in the Nicholson plan to the total of \$240,000, these items being the Squaw-Butte Experiment Station, fire pre-suppression, fire control and additional administrative duties.

We recommend that our Legislative Committee call this matter to the attention of the Bureau of the Budget and take necessary action to see that appropriations are made in accordance with the provisions of the Nicholson plan.

### 30. Membership on National Advisory Board Council

Inasmuch as the two national livestock associations take such an active part in legislation regarding public lands and in the past have worked equally as hard as the National Advisory Board Council members, we recommend that the National Advisory Board Council consider the appointment of a member from the National Wool Growers Association and one from the American National Live Stock Association on the National Advisory Board Council. These men should be users of the public domain but not members of any local advisory board and, in our opinion, should come as an appointment from each Association. The expenses of these two members should be borne by each Association, and they should not receive traveling or other expense from the Government.

### 31. Joint Public Lands Committee

We recommend that a joint committee of the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Live Stock Association be named to protect the interests of the users of all public lands for grazing purposes, to function until definite action has been taken by the Congress in connection with the provisions of legislation introduced by Congressman Hope and recommendations of the Hoover Commission. The aim of this committee should be, insofar as possible, to see that laws as enacted by Congress recognize grazing as one of the essential uses of public lands, and that the rights

to graze be governed by statute and not by opinions of Federal administrative officials.

## FORESTRY

### 32. General Statement

While we as sheepmen realize we are working for ourselves, we recognize our deep responsibility to the Nation in providing food and clothing. We believe our responsibility can best be discharged by utilizing to the fullest practicable extent available forage growing on the forests. Only through grazing can millions of acres of grass be converted to human food and clothing.

No new frontiers are available for use and the only practical way to increase food and fiber production is from the full use of what we now have without in any way damaging the ability of the land to produce abundantly year after year.

In accepting this general statement, the convention goes on record as pledging each individual to utilize the knowledge he has developed and to cooperate with all agencies, both private and governmental, dedicated to intelligent utilization of natural resources.

We call upon Government agencies, and particularly the Forest Service officials, to recognize the practical value and application of the experience of men who have spent their lives raising stock on the range and to work with them, and, in cases of differences of opinion, to submit differences to a disinterested board and abide by the decision of such a board. We urge them to recognize and make use of competent independent talent that is available for making impartial surveys.

It is the feeling that some progress has been made in adopting the sensible and sound recommendations of the Barrett Committee. We urge continued effort to bring into use the provisions not now operative. We further urge our legislative representatives to use their efforts in getting those parts enacted into law which must have legislative action.

We feel consideration should be given to the practicability of greater utilization of the facilities of the land grant colleges and ask that money appropriated for experimentation be routed through our land grant colleges. We request the Forest Service and other grazing officials to recognize the con-

clusions drawn from these experiments.

We further recognize the effect on our economy of drastic reductions in numbers of livestock permitted to graze on national forests. School districts are injured because of reduced tax collections and other undesirable conditions result. We wish to go on record that we are in complete sympathy with warranted reductions and point out that as foremost conservationists, we are leaders in protecting the source of our livelihood. We urge all forest advisory boards to assume their obligation to meet regularly and to resist with all forces at their command, unnecessary and unwarranted cuts.

In considering the problems of unbalanced game numbers, we call on all State organizations to take positive steps to work out a program with their State fish and game departments with a view of not only reducing the game numbers to a reasonable level within the ability of natural winter ranges to support them, but of acquainting the public with the need of harvesting game as any other perishable crop is harvested. We feel there is a great need of better public understanding in this connection.

### 33. Penalizing of Lamb Crops in Excess of 100 Percent

Concerning policy with respect to going on the range with over a 100 percent lamb crop, we ask that numbers in excess be permitted without penalty if the number is consistent with the past record of the permittee.

### 34. Jurisdiction of Soil Conservation Service

When Soil Conservation districts operate adjacent to national forests, we ask that the responsibility of those boards be expanded to include forest areas.

### 35. Range Improvement

We support the efforts of the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service in the program of reseeding and introducing new grasses; clearing of brush for expansion of grasslands; conserving and spreading water on ranges; developing additional water resources and controlling rodents and noxious weeds.

### 36. National Forest Advisory Board

We recommend that the National Wool Growers Association establish a National Forest Advisory Board of 10 members, one member to be selected by each State wool growers' association in the 10 western national forest land States, with the approval of the President of the National Wool Growers Association; that this 10-member advisory board select its own chairman and appoint four of its members to serve with any like committee established by the American National Live Stock Association.

### 37. Cancellation of Permits

We ask that the Forest Service adopt a policy of no cancellation of permits, all or in part, until affirmed by the Secretary of Agriculture unless the permittee fails to make the necessary appeal to the proper authorities within the time given for the appeal.

### 38. Partnerships

We ask the modification of the forest partnership rule so that each family will be entitled to the upper limit.

### 39. Jurisdiction of Courts on Forest Service Rulings

We ask that rulings and actions of the Forest Service be made subject to courts of competent jurisdiction.

### 40. Restoration of Clause on Grazing Application and Permits

We recommend that the clause on grazing applications and grazing permits in use prior to 1935 be restored.

### 41. Reclaiming Brush and Other Lands for Grazing

During the last forty years on range and forest lands, both publicly and privately owned, many areas of formerly open timber have become choked with thick growths of brush and trees, forming thickets to the extent that livestock and big game grazing capacities have been materially reduced in the face of a steadily rising population which is demanding more meat and fiber.

This same growth of brush and jungle has greatly increased the cost



of fire protection, since fire cannot be as successfully controlled in the heavy thickets as it can be in the more open stands of commercial timber.

Therefore we ask the U. S. Forest Service and our Congressional delegations to initiate legislation to appropriate money for the specific purpose of:

(a) Reseeding to appropriate forage species, all logged off, burned over and overgrazed areas where experimental work has demonstrated that a stand of grass may be obtained.

(b) Classifying the brush and tree thicket-infested lands to determine their most important use in order that they might be managed for their maximum in the production of water, forage and timber.

(c) Expanding experimental work on reseeding, controlled burning and other eradication means to determine proper methods for eliminating the thickets or brush to make these lands available for their highest use.

We believe these problems are most acute in the Northwest and for that reason suggest that Oregon be designated as a trial area.

#### 42. Forest Service Statements

The following statements were made by the U. S. Forest Service and included in the Forestry Committee report without recommendation:

As a general policy the Forest Service will undertake to provide a stenographic transcript of any hearing on any matter, when requested by a grazing permittee and when in the judgment of the regional forester the matter is of sufficient importance to justify the cost. The location of such hearings will have to be determined by the circumstances in each case and will be influenced by availability of witnesses, space accommodations and so forth. Legal counsel representing permittees will be recognized.

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to issue permits for grazing livestock on national forests for periods not exceeding ten years and for other purposes be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of Agriculture in regulating grazing on the national forests is authorized, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, to permit the grazing of livestock for periods not exceeding ten years on the national forests and

other lands administered by him in connection therewith.

War veterans and other permittees with recognized grazing preferences who enlist in or are inducted into military service may apply for and obtain approval of nonuse of the range during their period of limited service. In such cases the permittee will be granted two years from the date of his release from service in which to resume the use of his grazing preference.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### 43. Restoration of Former Rate Relations

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its latest report in Ex Parte No. 166, stated, "The application of a percentage increase to both long and short haul competing shipments results in widening the amount of the difference between the rates, often to such an extent as to exclude the long-haul shipper from the common market or compel him to reduce his prices so that he has no profit."

The Commission further stated in that report that "we have the assurance of the petitioners (railroads) of their intention to proceed by voluntary discussion and cooperation with the shippers and representatives of markets, to devise and endeavor to put into effect such measures as will restore former competitive relations as completely as possible. We expect full and prompt compliance with these representations in the spirit of the proceeding. Restoration of rate relations should not be made the excuse for further increasing revenues or of bettering the competitive situation of the carriers."

Therefore we urge the railroads to comply with the assurance given by them to the Commission as to livestock and its products, and if they further delay or refuse to discharge their duty in this respect that then we urge the Interstate Commerce Commission to require the railroads to restore the former relations.

#### 44. Ex Parte No. 168, Increased Freight Rates, 1948

Subsequent to 1937 the railroads increased their rates on livestock, previously prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as maximum reasonable, by 5, 15, and 20 to 30 per-

cent in three successive cases, and they are now endeavoring to make still further increase of 13 percent in said rates. Under the higher rates in effect in 1947, the latest full year for which the data are available, the railroads of the Nation failed by nearly 13 million dollars to secure as much revenue from the livestock traffic as they derived therefrom in 1946 under the lower rates then in effect.

Therefore we are unalterably opposed to any further increases in the rates and charges on livestock and its products, including wool.

#### 45. Wartime Federal Excise Taxes

As World War II measures, the Congress imposed Federal taxes of from 15 to 25 percent upon communications, 15 percent upon transportation of passengers, and 3 percent for the transportation of property. These Federal excise taxes are still in effect and are being levied and collected although hostilities ended more than three years ago.

The tax for the transportation of passengers was designed in part to discourage civilian travel and there is now no need to continue to impose these special burdens upon the public.

Therefore we request that Congress should immediately repeal these Federal excise taxes.

#### 46. Suits on Account of Loss and Damage

It has become the apparent policy of the railroads to refuse to pay more than 50 percent of the full actual damage to livestock killed or injured in transit. This policy is inequitable, unreasonable and wholly contrary to existing laws.

Therefore we urge the Congress to amend Section 20 (11) of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to make the carriers liable for court costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee, in suits in the Courts to recover the full actual loss, as now provided by Section 16 (2) of said act, respecting reparation.

#### 47. Railway Labor Act

The shipping public which pays the transportation rates, fares and charges of the carriers has no voice in, or representation on matter of wages of employees of such carriers, but it has been and is called upon to pay increased

rates, fares and charges every time there are increases in the rates of pay to the employees of such carriers.

Therefore we earnestly request Congress to amend the present Railway Labor Act adequately to protect the public by giving it a voice in wage controversies under said act.

## PREDATORY ANIMALS

### 48. Progress in Control

We acknowledge the great advances made in the fight against the predator in the past few years. However now is not the time to relax controls but the time to put every possible effort and method available into the attempt to completely eliminate the danger of the predator.

### 49. Fish and Wildlife Service

Credit for this condition is due not to any one method or agency but to all contrivances and systems aimed at control. However major credit should be given to the Fish and Wildlife Service for its effective results in eradication by the institution of new and scientific methods of control. We pledge full cooperation with this agency, which, we feel, has done a phenomenal job in the past few years.

### 50. Cooperation of State Fish and Game Departments

Cooperation of the fish and game departments of the various States has been very helpful and we ask for their continued support.

### 51. Appropriations and Cooperation

There is a world-wide meat shortage and since the predator destroys an inestimable number of meat animals each year and the health of our Nation is dependent upon an ample meat supply, we urge full cooperation from the U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Indian Service, the United States Army and the Bureau of Land Management, and respectfully request that they contribute toward control of predators on the lands under their supervision.

Furthermore we request that, in view of the meat shortage and in view of the fact that many thousands of tons of meat can be saved by an increased

program of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Congress appropriate \$2,000,000.00 for predator and rodent control for the next fiscal year.

### 52. National Park Policy

Due to the policy of the National Park Service, the national parks of the West have developed into breeding grounds for predatory animals. Such a policy is detrimental to the livestock industry of this country. We demand that the National and State park services cooperate and give their full support to some method of predator control within the park boundaries.

Furthermore we specifically request that all local and State wool growers' associations and the National Wool Growers Association invite park supervisors to their meetings to confer with them and decide what measures should be taken to remove this menace to the industry.

### 53. Forest Service Cooperation

Certain U. S. Forest supervisors have cooperated fully with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the control of predators, but other supervisors have refused to cooperate. Therefore we request that the U. S. Forest Service adopt a policy of full cooperation in control of predators.

### 54. Appreciation

We express appreciation to the Fish and Wildlife Service, the various State game organizations, States and counties which are paying bounties, the Advisory Grazing Boards, agricultural commissioners, sportsmen, ranchers and individual sheepmen who have contributed to the predator program. Through your continued efforts only can the menace of the predator be permanently eliminated.

### COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

General Resolutions: Ira D. Staggs, Immediate Past President, Oregon Wool Growers Association, Baker, Oregon.

Wool: Ray W. Willoughby, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association, San Angelo, Texas.

Lamb: John H. Breckenridge, President, Idaho Wool Growers Association, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Public Lands: Dan Hughes, Montrose, Colorado.

Forestry: Howard Flitner, Vice President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Greybull, Wyoming.

Transportation: J. Kenneth Sexton, Willows, California.

Predatory Animal: S. E. Whitworth, Dillon, Montana.

## Constitutional Amendment—Dues Changed

WHILE most of the members of the National Wool Growers Association pay their dues through their local and State groups, some sheepmen, particularly those residing in areas where there are no associations affiliated with the National, pay their dues direct to the Salt Lake City office of the National Association. In order to bring such dues into line with those paid through State associations, the Executive Committee recommended to the members, and they approved from the convention floor, an amendment of Section 4 of Article II of the constitution of the National Wool Growers Association.

This section originally provided:

"Dues of individual members shall be paid annually in the amount of 1 cent for each sheep or lamb sold in the year for which the dues are paid. Five dollars shall be the minimum amount accepted as dues from individual members for any one year."

As amended at the recent convention this section now reads:

"Dues of individual members shall be paid annually in the amount of four mills per pound of wool or mohair produced or three cents per head of stock sheep or goats held for breeding purposes or feeding, with the exception that in the so-called farm flock States dues shall be on the basis of two mills per pound or 1½ cents per head.

"Dues of individual members whose principal operation is that of fattening sheep and lambs for slaughter shall be 1½ cents per head on all sheep and lambs sold.

"Five dollars shall be the minimum amount accepted as dues from individual members for any one year."

# The National's 84th

San Antonio, Texas, February 1-4, 1949

## Convention Digest

1. Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California, elected president. A. R. Bohoskey of Yakima, Washington, selected as new vice president. Vice Presidents Bacon, Devereaux, Willoughby and Reed re-elected. Secretary Jones and Assistant Secretary Marsh reappointed.

2. Sylvan J. Pauly made honorary president for life.

3. Invitation of Denver, Colorado for 85th convention accepted. Dates will be December 7, 8 and 9, 1949. Executive committees meet on 6th.

4. Agreement approved under which wool promotion and educational work of American Wool Council and International Wool Secretariat will be handled jointly under new setup—The Wool Bureau, Inc. Council and Secretariat, however, will retain their identities.

5. American Wool Council officers all re-elected: H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota, president; J. B. Wilson, Wyoming, vice president; and J. M. Jones, secretary. F. E. Ack-

erman was reappointed executive director; E. E. Marsh, assistant secretary.

6. Mrs. Nina Lung of Yakima, Washington, chosen as new president of the Women's Auxiliary, succeeding Mrs. Delbert Chipman. Other officers are Mrs. J. W. Vance, Coleman, Texas, and Mrs. J. T. Murdock, Heber, Utah, first and second vice presidents, respectively; Mrs. Leonard Longmire, Yakima, Washington, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, Colorado, historian.

7. Colonel E. N. Wentworth honored for his historical documents on the sheep industry: Shepherd's Empire, and America's Sheep Trails.

8. Individual membership dues section of the National Association constitution amended.

9. Weather in San Antonio very un-Texan—heavy snowfall and temperatures at around zero.

10. Registration total, 675, but storms prevented normal representation from some States.

THE fierce and uncanny storms that had been hitting areas to the north preceded the sheepmen into San Antonio, Texas, for the 84th convention of the National Wool Growers Association. Not since 1926 had that part of the Lone Star State had such a heavy fall of snow (over four inches) nor had temperatures fallen to such a low point (one degree below zero on Sunday, January 30).

The children of San Antonio were happy because all schools were closed on Monday and they made merry with snowballs and snowmen; the latter sprang up over the residential area like mushrooms after a spring rain.

While our Texas hosts were apologetic about the un-Texan weather, they could not cover up their rejoicing over the unusual precipitation after the months and months of drouth, and their guests rejoiced with them.

Concern, however, arose among those in charge of the convention when word came in from over the State that sheepmen and their wives who were driving to San Antonio were held up by icy roads, along with reports of trains bringing convention delegates from the Northwest and Middle West being stalled at various points by blizzards and drifting snow. It looked indeed as if the attendance would be at a low point. As it was, some of the National Association officers and Executive Committee men did not arrive by the evening of January 31st for the delightful dinner party given by the San

Antonio Union Stock Yards at the Menger Hotel, in which the mellow charm of the Old South still lingers. In fact, some of them did not reach the convention city in time for the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Wool Council and that of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association on Tuesday, February 1. But the final registration count was 675.

## Opening of Convention

A good portion of that number packed the Crystal Ballroom of the Gunter Hotel when President Pauly announced the opening of the 84th annual meeting of the Association on the morning of February 2nd.

Divine guidance for the sheepmen in their undertaking was invoked by the Rt. Rev. Everett H. Jones, D.D., Bishop of the West Texas Diocese of the Episcopal Church; and Jack White, president of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, made sheepmen feel welcome in a brief and very delightful manner.

Vice President Howard Vaughn, of California, responded in a thought-provoking analysis of the problems of the individual sheepmen and their organization. Clayton Puckett, immediate past president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, took over the chair then to introduce President Pauly. He had chosen as his subject, "Wool—The Golden Fleece," which he

developed from both peace and war-time angles.

Always an inspirational speaker, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National Auxiliary president, held the close attention of the convention in her application of that verse in the Sermon on the Mount which commences, "Ye are the salt of the earth" to the members of the sheep industry as well as in covering the Auxiliary work. She suggested that a project be started for the boys of similar value as that provided for the girls in the sewing contest.

## Washington Work

"Had it not been for your organization—the National Wool Growers Association and its affiliated State associations with their officers—you would not have had a wool program or a Wool Act," J. B. Wilson said in his report of legislative work. Unified efforts, both offensive and defensive, would continue to be necessary in Washington, he pointed out, if proper solution of the industry's problems was achieved.

"While we were able," he continued, "to get a long range agricultural bill through and have wool treated on the same basis as a basic commodity, apparently it is going to be a short range agricultural bill and never go into effect. The producers of some commodities such as corn, peanuts, etc., want the program based on 90 percent of the present parity. This is something we





Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California, newly elected president of the National Wool Growers Association, with Vice President R. W. Willoughby of Texas, left, and Vice President H. J. Devereaux of South Dakota, right. Mr. Devereaux is also president of the American Wool Council, Inc. Vice Presidents Bacon of Idaho and Reed of Wyoming were not able to attend the convention, and A. R. Bohoskey, the new vice president from Washington, also was not present.

must not permit if we can avoid it. We must insist that wool is entitled to the same consideration as any other basic commodity. As President Pauly and Vice President Vaughn have stated, wool is a strategic material and perhaps on that basis should have a little better treatment than some of the other commodities, but all we are asking is the same treatment. This it will not receive unless parity is modernized.

"Therefore, our first problem in Washington will be to see what can be done to keep wool in a favorable position in any long-range agricultural legislation that is proposed. While the administration previously endorsed the present long-range act, they have not yet indicated just what their position is going to be now, because apparently the farmers gave the administration a mandate. It was the farmers, not labor, that elected Mr. Truman. It will be our aim to maintain a moving parity as provided in the present long-range agricultural act, and support prices of 75 to 90 percent of that parity rather than 60 to 90 percent."

Another piece of legislation of vital importance to the wool growers coming up soon before Congress is that on the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, Mr. Wilson stated.

"Had it not been for the National Wool Growers Association, you would not have had a tariff on wool," he declared. "This has been true since 1866. We have lost some of our tariff protection through reciprocal trade agreements. If these agreements were reciprocal, I might be a little more favorable to them, but, as always, we receive little and give much through them. I would like to know of any industry in the United States except possibly that of iron and ore that has gained anything through reciprocal trade agreements."

Mr. Wilson explained the provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act as it was extended by the 80th Congress, with particular reference to the so-called "peril point" amendment. Under this amendment the Tariff Commission must determine if the production of any of the commodities listed for consideration under a proposed trade agreement will be seriously injured through lowering of the tariff duties. While the President is not required to follow the Commission's conclusion, if he does not he must set forth the reasons why.

The State Department objects strongly to this provision, Mr. Wilson

said, and gave it as his guess that the House would pass the bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act without the "peril point" amendment, and that it would be doubtful whether or not it could be saved in the Senate.

He also called attention to the fact that reductions in duties in manufactures of wool constituted as great a danger as the lowering of duties on the raw product, because the manufacturers provide the only market for that product.

Mr. Wilson also touched briefly on the reorganization proposals that might be submitted by the Hoover Commission and the type of legislation necessary to provide disaster loans to livestock in the storm-stricken areas.

### Transportation

The railroads' application for another increase in freight rates was cited by Charles E. Blaine, employed jointly by the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Live Stock Association as traffic and transportation representative, as the reason why the Interstate Commerce Commission had not given its decision in the wool freight rate case (No. 28863) before the first of this year. Under the law, a general rate case, he said, takes precedence over all other cases.

Mr. Blaine pointed out that the examiner's report on the wool case given on June 12, 1948 was with minor exceptions unfavorable to the producers and favorable to the railroads. Exceptions to that report have been filed and oral argument was had on October 6 and 7, 1948, before the entire Commission in Washington, D. C. It was anticipated at that time that the decision of the Commission would be rendered before the close of 1948.

Mr. Blaine reviewed the course of the wool case from its institution by the Commission on July 31, 1942, and covered the formal cases disposed of by the Commission during 1948.

### Secretaries' Reports

The financial position of the National Wool Growers Association as reported to the convention by Secretary Jones is set up separately in this issue.

Assistant Secretary Marsh told of organization work done on the West Coast, in the Northwest, Middle West, and as far south as Kentucky in the interest of expansion of the Association

and securing greater support in the collection of funds for lamb and wool promotion.

### Committee Work

The Platform and Program of the National Wool Growers Association for 1949 was put into general form by seven convention committees: General Resolutions; Wool; Lamb; Public Lands; Forestry; Transportation; and Predatory Animal. While the reports of these groups were made at various points in the convention program, they are printed altogether in this issue and commended to your careful reading.

The effects of the unusual storms were perhaps more directly apparent in the committees than in any other phase of the convention work, as most of them were handicapped by not having complete grower representation from all of the affiliated State associations. Then, too, several of the chairmen in the spirit of good organization accepted last-minute appointments when it was found that those previously appointed would not be present.

Dan Hughes of Montrose, Colorado, took over the public lands committee when word came that Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Reeve had been seriously injured in an automobile accident while enroute to the convention. The Transportation Committee was headed by J. Kenneth Sexton of California instead of Secretary James A. Hooper of the Utah Association, who was kept at home with the big task of coordinating the work of rescuing storm-trapped ranchers, herders and flocks. Attendance of Bryant Stringham of Vernal, Utah, chairman of the Predatory Animal Committee, was also prevented by storm conditions, and S. E. Whitworth of Dillon, Montana, served in his place. Ira Staggs of Oregon headed the General Resolutions Committee; Ray W. Willoughby of Texas, that for wool; J. H. Breckenridge of Idaho, the Lamb Committee; and Howard Flitner of Wyoming, the Forestry.

### Public Relations

The setting up of an Information Service as a regular part of the National Wool Growers Association was recommended by the Executive Committee of the National Association at its August meeting, after due consideration of the report of a special commit-

tee on public relations. At the convention, the Association adopted a resolution commending the work that had been started, and urged that it be continued. Following that action, the Executive Committee, in its final meeting at the convention, approved a budget which provides for the appointment of a man to handle that Information Service and other expense items. The extent to which the program can be made effective, of course, will depend on the money that actually becomes available.

Honorary President G. N. Winder, one of the strongest advocates of public relations work, and Secretary Lloyd N. Case of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, who also officiates as chairman of a joint cattle and sheep-

men's public relations committee for Colorado, were the principal speakers on public relations at the convention.

"The first job to be done in the public relations department in the National Wool Growers Association," Mr. Winder said, "is to build up a library of factual information on which we can draw in preparing articles, interviews for the press, and radio. That is where we are lacking at this time. We do not have immediately available the real facts regarding our own organization and our own industry."

He also cautioned everyone in the industry to be careful what he said or did, as a great deal of damage could be done by careless remarks or words spoken in anger. "Public relations is an integral part of our organization's



At the opening session of the convention.



The attractive San Antonio girls were kept busy at the registration desk when the belated delegates commenced to arrive. Picture, courtesy The Light, San Antonio.

efforts, and I think it should be one of the chief activities of the Association, instead of apart or aside from it."

Mr. Case asserted, in his convincing statement on the need for public relations work: "Doing good is a national characteristic of the American people. One of their troubles is that they are inclined to do good by stealth and not tell anybody about it, letting the results speak for themselves. That was all right in the days when the other fellow followed the same practice. But in this day of propaganda and skilled public relations, it will not do at all, especially in the case of the sheep industry that has so much to lose if it does not obtain better public understanding." He also gave some facts on how the objectives of such a program could be achieved.

### Conservation

R. L. Clark, president of the Pacific Wool Growers, gave everyone something to think about in an extemporaneous address on conservation in some of its broader aspects. "The story of civilization is written in the soil," he said. "It takes two and one-half acres of the top soil of this world to sustain one human life, and we have today 1.72 acres—a thought that should give us pause in the light of our rapidly increasing population. While we have known that the people of the Russian steppes and of China have been hungry for many years, we haven't thought much about it. We have to now because your son and mine came home from those countries and told us about it.

"Maybe we are not giving enough thought to the value and wonder of the country we have. We are rich today, we are well fed, we are prosperous and we are happy. If we maintain the livestock program as we know it, we can sustain this rapidly increasing population. What we will do about the just as rapidly increasing population in the countries where they have no food is another question. I don't know the answer, but one thing I do know: We can resolve here, and at every meeting where we gather, to preserve, defend and protect this America which we cherish, and to keep this system that makes these things possible."

### Research

It is now the custom for the Western Experimental Stations to report the results of their work at the National Wool Growers' convention each year. This

year, Professor P. E. Neale of the New Mexico A & M College gave the report. Dealing largely with improvements accomplished in New Mexico flocks, Professor Neale brought out these significant facts about the importance of size in the yearling ewe:

1. A little yearling very seldom makes a big ewe.
2. A little yearling very seldom produces as much wool in her lifetime as a big ewe.
3. A yearling's size is an excellent measure of the fleece in her future

the various experiment stations during the past year.

### Wool

Headline act of the convention was the approval of consolidation of the wool promotion and educational efforts of the American Wool Council and the International Wool Secretariat in this country and Canada. The new organization, to be called the Wool Bureau, Inc., becomes effective March 1st (see page 26 for details).

The Wool Bureau and its aims were presented to the convention by



On February 5th, Bill Shomette, WOAI Farm and Ranch Director, interviewed President Vaughn of the National Wool Growers Association and others interested in wool growing during the nationwide broadcast of the National Farm and Home Hour. From left to right are Secretary Jones of the National Association; Stanley Davis, in charge of wool and mohair investigations for Texas A. and M. College; Bill Shomette; Mr. Vaughn; and Sayers Farmer, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

years, and the same is true in regard to her lamb production.

4. A yearling's wool length is what you can expect for the following years.

5. By combining the above factors, you can expect that each increase of 10 pounds in yearling weight will give you 5 pounds more lamb weight per year, and a quarter of a pound more clean wool per ewe.

Professor Neale's address will be given in full in a later issue, along with a list of the experiments conducted by

Executive Director Ackerman of the American Wool Council, and by W. Francis FitzGerald, acting managing director of the Secretariat in North America; their statements are printed in full in this issue.

The proposed National Wool Program was not recommended for adoption by the Wool Committee.

### Farm and Range Sheep Production

Looking toward a closer tie-up between the sheepmen of all parts of the



United States, the officers of the National Association particularly Secretary Jones and Assistant Secretary Marsh, have been learning something of the problems of sheepmen in the Middle West and East through attendance at various sheepmen meetings and contacts with the individual sheepmen during the past two years. So at this year's convention there were several representatives from farm sheep States. One of these was R. C. Miller, sheep

specialist of the University of Kentucky. To him is attributed largely the success of the early lamb program which has doubled the output of lamb in Kentucky over a 15-year period. His specialty is parasite control work.

"I have long considered it unfortunate that the farm flock owners and the western sheep ranchers do not know more about the problems of each other and the interdependence of producers in the two areas," Mr. Miller said in one of the principal addresses of the convention. "Without the source of supply of breeding ewes in the West there would be no practical way of rebuilding the sheep industry in the farm States. Fortunately the farm States can use a type of ewe and lamb which range sheep producers do not require for rebuilding or maintaining their own flocks."

Another point of interest between the range and farm sheep States lies in the feeding of lambs, Mr. Miller pointed out. While most of the feeding of lambs is done in the corn belt and great plains areas, some of them go as far east as New York, where there is a small but growing industry in grazing such lambs on pastures.

#### Development of the Feeding Lamb Industry

From the corn belt came J. C. Petersen, president of the Petersen Sheep Company of Spencer, Iowa, to tell of the development of feeding lambs, particularly in the corn belt area, from its beginning in the early years of grazing in open fields and then going to market at the sign of first winter weather, to modern efficient all-weather feeding plants. Up-to-date feeders, operating feedlots from early fall till late spring months have developed fast feeding methods resulting in increased gains and finish.

The recent use of preventatives, Mr. Petersen stated, including vaccination against the disease, Enterotoxemia, which had previously taken a tremendous death loss toll, has created an efficient industry. These developments together with increased need for soil conservation and more abundant feed supplies, assure the western growers of continued demand for feeder lambs.

He also told of the feeding of 110,000 4-H Club lambs since 1936 in Minnesota and Iowa and the cooperation given to the project by all interests. Mr. Petersen mentioned, too, the progress

in the campaign to collect the 75 cents per car for the lamb educational fund.

#### Your Central Markets

"I wonder," asked A. Z. Baker, president of the American Stock Yards Association, "if in the last few years you have given as much thought to the marketing of your sheep and lambs as that particular phase of your business merited or relatively as much as you have given to breeding, handling, and management." While the subject of Mr. Baker's address was "Your Central Markets," which he maintains lose their effectiveness when producers choose to sell too many lambs, particularly choice lambs, off the market, he gave to the marketing end of the industry importance and significance that merits deep consideration. He particularly stressed the fact that competition makes the market and if there is a lack of it something can and something should be done about it.

#### Do Americans Like Lamb

"I think the answer to this question will be a little surprising to a lot of people," R. C. Pollock declared at the annual sheepmen's gathering, "because in our survey we found that nearly 75 percent of the consumers—74.2 percent to be exact—said they liked lamb."

The survey referred to by Mr. Pollock, who is well known as the very efficient general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, was made through questionnaires handed out in meat demonstrations conducted over the country by the Meat Board.

It is one phase of the lamb promotion project sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association at the request of the Lamb Industry Committee and financed by the additional 50 cents per car deducted from lamb shippers' accounts.

The liking for lamb, of course, varies in different sections of the country, Mr. Pollock pointed out, and the answers to another question asked in the survey—Is lamb usually available on the market—show a very close relationship between availability and liking. This, he stated, brought out another question which has not yet been answered, namely is lamb more available in a city because a large percentage of the people like it, or do most people like it because it is available.

The facts and figures presented by Mr. Pollock will of course be printed in full in a later issue.

#### THE CONVENTION HAD A GOOD PRESS BUREAU



Deltus M. Edwards

To Deltus M. Edwards of San Antonio, appreciation is due for the excellent management of the press room at the 84th Convention.

A friend of Director Ackerman's of the American Wool Council and an experienced newspaper man himself, Mr. Edwards did almost around the clock service in preparing releases, arranging interviews, and otherwise doing a very exceptional job of handling the press for the American Wool Council and the National Wool Growers Association.

During the four convention days newspapers of San Antonio ran a total of 61 stories and 32 picture layouts, featuring 69 individuals and 50 in group pictures. Some 25 radio interviews were sent out and around 10,000 words were put on the wire by the A.P., U.P., I.N.S., and the Wall Street Journal.



Secretary A. E. Lawson (right) of the Washington Association talks over the financial situation with F. A. Phillips of Baker, Oregon; Bill Bell, manager of the Montana Production Credit Association, and J. K. Fox, secretary of the Northwest Livestock Production Credit Association, in the lobby of the Gunter Hotel. Center is Charles Vivion of Rawlins, Wyoming, a strong organization man in his area. Two good association supporters of Oregon are shown at the right: A. J. Connolly of Maupin and Harold A. Cohn of Heppner.

### Movies

Two moving pictures added to the enjoyment of the convention delegates. "Montana Woolies," developed by Secretary Everett E. Shuey of the Montana Wool Growers Association, was very interesting in its shots of spring lambing on the range and also the sheep country in general in that State. "Men and Mobs," an Australian sheep picture also drew commendation from the convention, and those public-relations-minded undoubtedly recognized in moving pictures an excellent means of promoting understanding and interest in the sheep industry.

### Officers for 1949

Honorary President T. J. Drumheller of Washington was chairman of the nominating committee at the convention and with him served, as committee members, a representative from each State association affiliated with the National. Mr. Drumheller presented the names of those chosen by a majority of the committee to act as the officers of the Association for 1949 as follows: President Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California; Vice Presidents T. C. Bacon, Twin Falls, Idaho; H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota, Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas; John Reed, Wyoming; and A. R. Bohoskey of Yakima, Washington—the new vice president.

The selections of the committee were unanimously approved by the members from the convention floor. Sylvan J. Pauly, who has served as Association president for the past two years, was made an honorary president for life.

Secretary J. M. Jones and Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh were reappointed by the Executive Committee.

### Presiding Officers

Vice President Willoughby of Texas, President Devereaux of the American Wool Council (also Vice President of the National Association), President Wallace Ulmer of the Montana Association, presided at the various convention sessions in an excellent manner, in addition to President Pauly and Clayton Puckett as previously mentioned in this report.

### Fun

Of course, all conventions are "fun," because when sheepmen get together from all parts of the country you can't keep them from having a good time. However, there were two extra special features at the 84th convention for the entertainment of all. There was a parade of beautiful young girls from the

western sheep States in 100 percent wool garments of their own making, the full story of which is told in another part of this issue. There was the annual Association Ball. Schottisches, polkas, and other old-fashioned dances vied for favor with those of more modern origin, and the Mexican costumes of the musicians added color to the event. Of course, there were many and different social affairs for the ladies that are described in the Auxiliary Section.

Thanks for a good time go to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and the convention hosts: Union Stock Yards of San Antonio, Wool Warehousemen of Texas, San Antonio Clearing House Association, San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, Joske's of Texas (San Antonio). Special appreciation is due Mrs. W. T. Bondurant

## Executive Committee Members For 1949

Associations in the States listed below have announced their representatives on the Executive Committee for the National Wool Growers Association during 1949 as shown.

The President, Vice Presidents and past Presidents of the National Association are also members of the committee.

#### STATE

Arizona  
California  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Montana  
Nevada  
Oregon  
South Dakota  
Texas  
Utah  
Washington  
Wyoming

#### REGULAR

Robert W. Lockett  
Harry Petersen  
E. P. Hazard  
John H. Breckenridge  
Wallace Ulmer  
E. R. Marvel  
W. H. Steiwer  
Ward Van Horn  
Sayers Farmer  
Don Clyde  
V. O. McWhorter  
Harold Josendal

#### TERNATE

Kenneth P. Pickrell  
J. Kenneth Sexton  
Angus McIntosh  
M. C. Claar  
Everett E. Shuey  
B. H. Robison  
Victor W. Johnson  
John Widdoss  
Jake Mayfield  
J. A. Hooper  
A. E. Lawson  
Leonard Hay

of San Antonio, Texas, and Mr. Robert E. Pent of New Braunfels, Texas, who were co-chairman of convention entertainment and Mr. Adolf Stieler,

Comfort, Texas, who was chairman on arrangements.

We hope to go back again some day to San Antonio.

## Col. Wentworth Honored



Col. E. N. Wentworth, Director of Armour's Research Bureau, and the silver water set, gift of the National Wool Growers Association.

THE bright smile on the face of Colonel E. N. Wentworth is tied in directly with the silver set at his right, for it was given him by the National Wool Growers Association in recognition of his service to the industry through "Shepherd's Empire" and "America's Sheep Trails"—two books that should be in every sheepman's library.

"I am not going to tell you the name of the person to whom I refer," said President Pauly in presenting the silver set to Colonel Wentworth at the 84th annual convention in San Antonio, Texas, "but I think you will guess who it is before I have finished. He is a big man; he is a fine man; he has ability and personality. I am quite sure he knows more sheepmen by their first names than any other man in America . . . Here is one thing I would like to make quite clear, he is called 'Colonel.' It is not just an ordinary title given by some governor in a moment of generosity, you know; he fought his way through World War I as a colonel in the artillery, and believe me, sirs, he did a good job!

"He became affiliated with Armour's—now I am sure you know whom I am talking about—and he is the director of Armour's Livestock Bureau. I don't know how Armour and Company run their show, but somehow he either takes the time or they give him the time to do a great many splendid things on the side.

"First of all, he has made it a point to get biographical sketches and portraits of important people of the sheep and cattle industry from all over the country and many of them now hang on the walls of the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago. "Shepherd's Empire" is one of his good works. "America's Sheep Trails" I think is a masterpiece. They tell me it has been filed in every college library, and some high schools too, all over the Nation . . . They tell me he is in danger of losing his health because he is writing more books. He has fallen away from sheep and cattle and is now writing about pigs, but that's his privilege. I wouldn't be able to tell you the number of articles he has contributed to newspapers, magazines, etc.

"He is president of the Iowa State Alumni Association, president of the Town and Country Club in Chicago. They tell me he is a ringmaster in the Chicago International Livestock show . . . He is a member of the American Historical Society . . . He is a member of the Society of Animal Production. He is an honorary member of the Future Farmers of America . . . He is a member of the Chicago Agricultural Club. . . .

"When he made his research and study of the sheep industry, we of the National Wool Growers Association felt a great deal of gratitude, and in appreciation of his services decided in a simple way to give him a small gift. We tried to choose something that was as durable as could be, as long lasting as we knew, but you know the books he has written will live long after anything we can give."

"One works if he can for his friends; he also works for his own satisfaction," Col. Wentworth said in accepting the gift. "I must say that the tracing of the constructive work of the men of the livestock industry, and in this case, of the sheep industry, has been one of the most interesting, one of the most satisfying things I have ever done. . . .

"I do think that we are getting a serious situation in this country when all the praise, all the honor must be given to the dividers, the people who take what exists and divide it up. That is only the fourth step in arithmetic; add, subtract, multiply, and divide, and that isn't very far along. It is the people who add and the people who multiply who give the bottom to our economy and to our method of living.

"I am afraid that a lot of the people need to read the parable of the talents again. You remember the man who got the praise was not the man who hid his talent so he could return it safely; it was the man who from his one talent created ten. I feel, whenever I am in the presence of the men who have built the livestock industry of the United States, that they are the ones who from one talent have created ten, and there is something for their friends, their neighbors, and everybody else to live on as well as themselves. Thank you very much."



# President Vaughn

Howard Vaughn was raised on a farm in Iowa, where his father and grandfather were among the pioneer Shorthorn breeders of the United States. Mr. Vaughn is a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. There he was prominent as a member of the Latin Club, on the Livestock Judging Team which won honors at the Chicago International Livestock Show, also as a member of the debating team which won several Cornbelt championships.

After graduation Mr. Vaughn became interested in hogs, purchasing a Chester White sire which has become famous as the progenitor of the modern type of that breed.

In 1920 Howard and Mrs. Vaughn came West to California, settling on their present ranch near Dixon, Solano County, where he carries on a successful business of raising purebred Suffolk breeding stock and commercial lamb production.

Mr. Vaughn started with Suffolks in 1936, when he brought a ram and ten ewes to the United States from England. He returned to England in 1947 and purchased additional strains. The purebred business is centered on Mr. Vaughn's home place of 180 acres and a nearby 450 acres of ladino and trefoil. The commercial sheep are

run on other pasture areas of Solano County.

Mr. Vaughn's sheep first won distinction at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco in 1939 where his first English-bred ram won the grand championship, and he also won first place with his pen of five lambs. A grandson of the first grand champion became the grand champion at the Grand National Livestock Exposition at San Francisco last Fall (1948).

In the Dixon area where he lives Mr. Vaughn has been active in civic affairs and church work. He has been a member of the school board and is a board member of the recently formed irrigation district.

Mr. Vaughn has served as president of the California Wool Growers Association and is a vice president of the National Suffolk Sheep Society. He was a vice president of the National Wool Growers Association until his election as president of the National at the San Antonio, Texas, convention in February, 1949. Mr. Vaughn has in the past several years been repeatedly called to Washington, D.C., to appear before important Congressional committees or to serve as a member of advisory committees set up by the Government where the advice of those conversant with agriculture is needed.

## Storm Relief Through Tax Adjustment

VICE President John Reed, who heads the First National Bank at Kemmerer, Wyoming, has suggested a means of relief from storm losses through provisions of the International Revenue Code. He writes as follows:

"So far as the storm situation is concerned, I do not feel any special legislation is necessary; I think the law already provides for proper treatment under the existing provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Operating losses sustained in one year may be carried back first to the second year preceding the year of the loss and to the extent not so used, then to the first year preceding. If still not entirely

used, the loss is then carried forward first to the next year after the year of loss and then to the year following that. This makes a five-year spread.

"In those instances where a carry back loss is anticipated, there is a special form provided for taking immediate credit. In other words, if the anticipated loss for 1949 was sufficient to wipe out income for the year 1947, then any remainder could be used against 1948 and thus relieve payment of the 1948 tax otherwise payable. This form is No. 1139 described as Application for Tentative Carry Back Adjustment and I would suggest that all of the operators obtain this form and take advantage of its use. Most of them I assume have tax consultants who can take advantage in their behalf of the provisions in the law as it now stands."

## Our Steel Supply

IN his message to Congress the President announced that the Government might go into the steel business to supply the so-called steel shortage. We may hope that if he had any such notion, his associates will talk him out of it. During all of the war period and up until the present moment, our steel industry has made a magnificent showing. During the war it kept not only our own Nation, but most of the outside world, supplied with just about all the steel that could be used efficiently.

Of course, from time to time Washington bureaus issued complaints about shortages of steel. These reports, however, were mostly propaganda put out to cover up incompetence on the part of some Government bureau. Statistics show that for the year 1948 we produced 88½ million tons of steel. This was more steel than was produced in all the rest of the world unless we credit Russia with producing about twice as much as her actual production. This looks like a lot of steel and it certainly is sufficient to meet all of our demands that ought to be met. Steel using industries that fail to make good either because of strikes or labor inefficiency, can always fall back on the excuse that they could not get steel. Before long it is going to develop that this great backlog of orders for autos and farm machinery and steel buildings has melted away for the simple reason that many of them were duplications or financial arrangements to carry them through had not been made.

We seem to be in the midst of a hysteria to change over the entire surface of the earth in the next sixty days. We are proposing to build reclamation projects, electric power plants, change the course of rivers, tear down mountains, build great canals, erect steel plants, wipe out all tenement houses, build farm warehouses and feed and clothe the peoples of Europe and Asia, all at Government expense. There is such a thing as biting off more than we can chew. Up to date, the taxpayers have been able to pay for many Government bumbles, but it is doubtful if they could pay for many steel mills or keep them in function.

S. W. McClure

The National Wool Grower

# Chicago Conferences

**THREE** conferences concerning the livestock industry were held in Chicago the week of February 20th.

## Beef Industry

The Cattle and Beef Industry Committee meeting on February 21 recommended a vigorous stand against any and all Governmental price or rationing control programs during a peacetime period and felt that stand-by controls to be used by the President at his own discretion were even more objectionable than Congressional approval of a price and rationing control program.

The imposition of any and all such programs would, it was felt:

"Discourage both production and feeding of cattle by creating serious uncertainty and confusion (stand-by legislation would especially have the effect of retarding production);

"Create the return of a serious black market, which would result once more in a highly inequitable distribution of meat to consumers, endanger the health of the nation, as well as work severe hardships on those segments of the industry observing the law;

"Cause the waste of many valuable and useful by-products of the meat industry, including hides, pharmaceuticals and fats."

The recommendation to endorse a flexible price support program for the cattle industry and support provisions on beef cattle on a stop-loss basis was tabled for the time being. The committee felt that such support occasioned further Government control and regulation and was not consistent with the vigorous stand taken against price and rationing controls.

Because of the fear of the enactment of stand-by price and rationing control legislation, the committee considered immediate action by the industry essential and asked that the sheep industry support this cause.

## Traffic Conference

The purpose of the conference in Chicago on February 24 was an attempt on the part of shipper representatives and those of the railroads to work out the restoration of rate relations between livestock, fresh meats and pack-

inghouse products, which rates have been distorted by innumerable percentage rate increases granted railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission since June 30, 1946.

The railroads promised the I.C.C. that they intended "to proceed by voluntary discussion and cooperation with the shippers and representatives of markets to devise and endeavor to put into effect such measures as will restore former competitive relations as completely as possible."

It was apparent from the opening of the conference that the railroads were "sitting around the table" as promised, but with the idea of giving only lip service and with no intention of working out or submitting a proposal to remedy the situation.

It therefore fell upon the shipper interests to offer the railroads a proposal, which was done. This proposal was to take the livestock rate in effect on June 30, 1946, from the Missouri River to Chicago; multiply it by the percentage increases granted in Ex Parte 162 and 166; then apply the increase obtained in cents-per-hundred pounds as a ceiling on the June 30, 1946 livestock, packinghouse products and fresh meat rates nationwide. It is felt that this is the most practical way of restoring rate relations between products.

There was nothing tangible, from a layman's standpoint, coming out of the conference at this time, but the attitude of the railroads toward this problem certainly should have an effect upon the decision of the I. C. C. in Ex Parte 168.

Ex Parte 168 requests a further 13 percent increase in rates and the railroads have already been granted an average of about 5 percent interim increase. Your Association is opposing Ex Parte 168 and the percent interim increase. This conference should help the shippers' position in this case.

## Feed in Transit

The last recommendation of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the feeding, watering and resting of livestock in the course of interstate transportation was issued April 23, 1919. Since that time many changes have taken place in transportation such as

length of cars, speed of livestock trains, feeding yards, etc.

It was felt desirable that interested parties should review the situation as it is today. Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the B.A.I., called a conference for February 25 and 26 in Chicago for this purpose. Dr. S. O. Fladness, assistant chief of the Bureau, listened to the interested parties and will present their recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture for approval.

The purpose of the Twenty-eight Hour Law (34 Stat. 607) is to protect livestock moved in interstate commerce from abuse and particularly that of feeding, watering and resting.

The problem of particular interest to producers is the matter of feed requirements. Current feeling is that in many instances feed yards caring for livestock have been more interested in selling hay than the livestock did not eat than in feeding the amount the animals should have.

There is no doubt that shippers are interested in proper care and feeding of livestock, but to abuse the practice just to sell hay is not justified.

It was agreed between the shippers, stockyards, feed yards and railroad representatives, and recommended by them to the Secretary of Agriculture, that in the absence of instructions from the shipper of livestock the following amounts of hay should be fed livestock in transit:

Sheep: first feeding, 200 pounds of hay or its equivalent per deck; second and subsequent feeding, 300 pounds of hay or its equivalent per deck. This is an increase of 100 pounds of hay, or its equivalent, per deck for sheep on the first feed and 200 pounds increase on second and subsequent feedings.

Lambs: first feeding, 100 pounds of hay or its equivalent per deck; second and subsequent feeds, 150 pounds of hay or its equivalent per deck. In the case of lambs the first feed remains the same, but on the second and subsequent feedings the increase is 50 pounds of hay or its equivalent per deck.

Cattle: first feeding, 200 pounds of hay or its equivalent per car; second and subsequent feedings, 300 pounds of hay or its equivalent per car. No increase for cattle is recommended for the first feed, but an increase of 100



pounds of hay or its equivalent is recommended for the second and subsequent feeds.

It should be remembered that the above amounts are recommended to be fed in the absence of specific instructions from the shipper. There is no limit as to the amount of feed an owner may specify, but the purpose here is to avoid misunderstandings between shipper and the carrier on feed requirements.

The railroads have agreed specifically to request each shipper to state the amount of feed he desires to be fed, but in the absence of instructions the requirements are as stated above. According to the law, the burden of proper feeding, watering and resting of animals remains with the carrier.

The problems of unloading, suitable pens, time for subsequent feeding and other matters were discussed at length. The final report, when approved, will be published in the National Wool Grower.

J. M. J.

## GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS

The seven State Associations,\* whose members have signed cards asking that their dues and wool promotion fees be deducted from their wool sales, will appreciate very much the letter sent out on January 20, 1949, by Ernest A. Nordon, chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Boston Wool Association. It reads, in part, as follows:

"Your Committee is very desirous of creating a better understanding and greater cooperation between our Trade and the wool growers of the entire country. Last year, with the exception of two or three houses, the showing of the Wool Trade did not stand up too well in this field (the collection of dues and wool promotion fees).

"If your Public Relations Committee is to function effectively on your behalf during the coming months and years, it is very necessary to have the full cooperation of all the firms operating in the West. There is no better way to cement grower-trade relations than to put our best efforts into collecting these dues."

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota and Wyoming.

## Disaster Loan Legislation

THE National Wool Growers Association has been actively urging prompt passage of legislation which will make loans available to stockmen who have incurred, and who may incur losses during the spring and summer months, as a result of the severe winter in the Western States. The feeling, of course, is that credit needs may be too heavy for private lending institutions and, therefore, prompt passage of disaster loan legislation is important. Western Senators and Congressmen have been very helpful in endeavoring to get legislation enacted.

Status of disaster loan legislation as we go to press (March 3rd) is as follows:

The Granger Bill (H. R. 2101) passed the House on Monday, February 21st. Briefly, the bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to make loans or advances to farmers or stockmen in any agricultural production disaster area in conformity with certain provisions of the amended Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932. Furthermore, the R. A. C. C. is authorized to utilize from the revolving fund created by Section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, such sums as may be necessary to make loans or advances.

However, the Senate Agricultural Committee, after considering disaster legislation, decided to report out the O'Mahoney Bill (S. 913). This bill as amended by the Senate Agricultural Committee, provides for the abolishment of the R. A. C. C., transferring its funds to the Secretary of Agriculture and authorizing the Secretary to make the disaster loans. That part of the bill pertaining to stockmen reads as follows: "The Secretary is hereby authorized to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other sponsors. Such loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such terms as the Secretary shall prescribe. The Secretary may use the revolving fund created by Section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, . . . for making such loans and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans."

It is quite possible that this bill will pass the Senate. If so, since it differs from the House bill, it would then have to go to a conference committee. No one, of course, knows at this time, whether the conference committee would approve the Granger Bill, the O'Mahoney Bill, or possibly, a combination of the two.

## Hoover Commission Recommends Transfer of B. L. M. to Agriculture

ON February 18, 1949, Herbert Hoover, as chairman of the Commission\* on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, submitted the Commission's report on the Department of Agriculture to Congress. As had been anticipated, it recommends the transfer of the Bureau of Land Management from the Department of the Interior to that for Agriculture. However, this was not the unanimous opinion of the Commission. A minority report is to be filed with the report on the organization of the Interior Department, which has not yet been released.

On the matter of transfers of bureaus to other departments, the Commission reports:

Certain major questions of functions to be included in this Department, or removed to other departments of the Government, have necessitated major conclusions by this Commission.

There has been a long and wasteful conflict and overlap between certain soil conservation, range, forest, and allied services due to the division of their functions between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

One of the important areas of duplication relates to the management of the forest and range lands of the public domain. The Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and, in some areas, the Soil Conservation Service operate on adjacent or intermingled Federal land areas under different statutory and administrative policies. Many ranchers run their livestock on both the national forest pastures and lands in public grazing districts. They must obtain separate permits with different terms and conditions from the different Federal agencies, and their grazing resources and livestock plans must be reviewed by each agency.

A similar situation prevails on Federal forest lands. The Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management administer these lands under different policies. The most striking case is the intermingled or ad-

\*Members are: Herbert Hoover, Chairman; Dean Acheson, Vice Chairman; Arthur S. Flemming, James Forrestal, George H. Mead, George D. Aiken, Joseph P. Kennedy, John L. McClellan, James K. Pollock, Clarence J. Brown, Carter Manasco, and James H. Rowe, Jr.



adjacent timber on some 2½ million acres, scattered in checkerboard fashion along both sides of the Willamette Valley in the heart of the Douglas fir region of Western Oregon. On these revested Oregon and California railroad company lands, the Bureau of Land Management conducts a program of forest management which parallels, but differs in important details from the one long in force on the intermingled national forests. Two sets of regional and local forest officers carry on these duplicating programs.

The conflict extends to payments made to local governments in lieu of taxes normally collectible on privately owned lands. The Bureau of Land Management at present must return 50 percent, and ultimately 75 percent of gross revenues from the "O and C Lands" to local governments, while the Forest Service is required to return only 25 percent of the gross revenues from the national forest lands.

Those conflicting, confusing and duplicating activities of the two agencies concerned present problems which call for basic organizational changes.

Our three task forces on Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Public Works all urgently recommend the consolidation of these agencies. It has been urged for many years by students of government. The Commission agrees with this recommendation.

The task force on agricultural activities urgently recommends that these consolidated activities be placed in the Department of Agriculture. Our task force on natural resources urgently recommends that they be transferred to the Department of the Interior or its successor.

This Commission believes that logic and public policy require that major land agencies be grouped in the Department of Agriculture.\* It recommends that the land activities of the Department of the Interior, chiefly the public domain (except mineral questions) and the Oregon and California revested lands be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and that the water-development activities (except the local farm supply of water) be transferred to the Department of the Interior.

\*Separate views of a minority of the Commission are filed with our report on the reorganization of the Department of the Interior.

At the present time the House has approved the bill giving the President blanket authority to re-organize the Executive Branch of the Government. The Senate, however, has not yet acted but is generally expected to approve the measure.

When and if the bill becomes law, the President will have the power to put into effect the plans he considers best for the re-organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Such plans may or may not follow the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. As we understand it, however, any plan set up by the President will almost have the effect of law, as under the bill passed by the House and to which Senate approval is expected, it will require a majority vote by both Houses of Congress within 60 days after the plan is

announced to veto it, and such action is considered doubtful.

In general the Hoover Commission proposes that the Department of Agriculture should be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, and Under Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and an Administrative Assistant Secretary. Department activities would fall into these services: Rural Electrification Service, Agricultural Credit Service,

Regulatory Service, Commodity Adjustment Service, Agricultural Resources Conservation Service, Extension Service, and Research Service. At the grass roots level would be one State Council in each State and one County Council in each county elected by the farmers.

The Agricultural Resources Conservation Service would administer all public lands.

## The Secretary's Report

Statement by J. M. Jones to the 84th Convention

IT is the Secretary's duty, according to the Constitution and By-Laws to keep a strict accounting of the Association's funds and make the report to the conventions. Therefore, I will confine my remarks mainly to the financial report.

The assets of your National Association increased from \$18,513 to \$30,530 as of December 31, 1948. The reason for this increase was the highly successful National Ram Sale which netted \$19,932 in 1948, the highest net income ever reached at a ram sale.

Money received from States on quotas established by the Executive Committee for the calendar year 1948 have been less than for 1947. Based on the same budget as 1947, receipts in 1948 were 77.7 per cent as compared with 88.9 per cent as of the same date in 1947. Of the \$50,100 quota established, \$38,926 has been received.

The following States have paid their quotas 100 percent:

Colorado	South Dakota
Idaho	Texas
Montana	Washington
Oregon	Wyoming

Arizona paid 49 percent of its quota, California 47 percent, Nevada 74 percent, and Utah, nothing at this time. It is customary for Utah to make its payment to the National following the meeting of its directors, at its annual convention, which was canceled this year on account of the storms.

We certainly appreciate the wholehearted support of so many States. The State of Montana has made an advance payment on its 1949 quota of \$500.

For those States under the membership agreement program, I want to take this opportunity to thank the handlers who have cooperated in the program and urge their continued support. This past year when free buying of wool was an important part of wool marketing, some of the dealers did not make the deductions. We have requested an improvement in this situation for 1949 and have been assured of better cooperation in this respect. This cooperation applies also to deductions made for the American Wool Council.

Many State cooperators make remittances direct to the State Associations, which is fine, because the National Association acts merely as a clearing agent in the remittance of dues collected for States.

Only those wool handlers who have made remittance of funds for the State to the National for 1948 are included in this list:

Adams and Leland  
Angell, Bronsdon & DuPont  
Burke & Catlin  
Colonial Wool Company  
Dewey, Gould Company  
Draper and Company  
Edgehill-Lukens, Inc.  
Hallowell, Jones & Donald  
Inland Wool Company  
Harold T. Lindsay  
R. H. Lindsay  
Melcher Wool Company  
Pacific Wool Growers  
S. Silberman and Son  
Max Schuft and Sons  
J. B. Stanfield, Inc.  
Sheraton and Schultz  
Chas. J. Webb and Son  
Western Wool Storage Co.

There will possibly be others who

will remit. Many of the above handlers are cooperating one hundred percent, but some were not too careful in making deductions in 1948 and we hope this condition improves for 1949.

Your National Association spent \$51,005 to carry on its various activities in 1948. Total office expense including organization work and convention expense amounted to \$38,688; however, 40 percent of this total is borne by the publishing company, and 20 percent by the American Wool Council, leaving an expenditure for the Association of \$15,475 for Salt Lake office, organization and convention.

Washington expense in 1948 totaled \$9,276. Freight rate cases amounted to \$4,582. Of this amount, \$1,561 was charged to the wool freight rate case. The total cost of the wool freight rate case, was \$3,561, but the National Wool Marketing Corporation, in accordance with their agreement with us, paid their final \$2,000. Since this case was started and up to December 31, 1948, a total of \$20,118 has been spent. Your National Association has spent \$16,118 and \$4,000 has been paid by the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

A total of \$918 was spent for lamb marketing and promotion from Association funds. From the funds of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, earmarked for lamb education, a total of \$7,820 was expended and it is hoped that through the efforts of growers, processors, central markets and country buyers that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to continue the work and expand upon this educational program.

For public land work, \$1,053 was expended, and it is anticipated that expenditures incident to public lands use will be higher next year.

Subscriptions to the National Wool Grower amounted to \$19,700. This makes a total disbursement of \$51,005.

## Reeves Family Recovering

MR. and Mrs. Ralph R. Reeves are reported as well on the way to complete recovery from injuries received in an automobile accident on January 27th. They were on their way to the national convention in San Antonio and were close to Eads when the accident was caused by a car turning in front of them.

Mr. Reeves received head and chest

injuries while Mrs. Reeves suffered a broken leg and some head injuries also. Mr. Reeves is out of the hospital, according to recent word and Mrs. Reeves expects to leave as soon as she is able to handle her crutches. This is indeed good news.

## Washington's 55th

THE Washington Wool Growers, after having their annual meeting for many, many years at Yakima, moved to Spokane, and it turned out to be a very successful journey. The Davenport Hotel again extended its excellent service, with the result that a very successful and enjoyable meeting was held.

The main speaking part of the program was held the afternoon of the first day, January 17, and was very enjoyable. President R. A. Jackson presided at the meetings and, of course, made the principal address at the opening session, which also included interesting talks by Mayor Arthur Meehan of Spokane and A. R. Bohoskey, prominent sheepman of Yakima, and the Secretary's report.

There was an especially fine array of speakers at the afternoon meeting. President Sylvan J. Pauly of the National Association spoke on "Wool—A Strategic Wartime Commodity, Essential in Peace"; John Cohlis of Yakima told of the "Sheepmen's Contribution to Soil Conservation." Retailing of lamb and other market factors were covered by Seth Shaw of the Safeway Company, and Jerry Sotola of Armour's Livestock Bureau, while Joe Muir, extension specialist for the Washington State College, spoke to the subject, "Various Problems of Sheepmen." Fred Kennedy, assistant regional forester, Portland, Oregon, covered topics pertaining to national forest use.

Tuesday morning was given over to committee meetings, which were quite well attended. The afternoon session Tuesday was turned over to panel discussions on wool marketing and lamb marketing. This system has been carried on several years at Washington conventions and the growers find it very interesting to obtain information direct from wool processors and handlers and lamb processors and handlers.

Wool growers of Washington and other friends presented to T. J. Drumheller, honorary president of the Wash-

ington Wool Growers Association and also of the National Wool Growers Association, luggage as a small token of their thanks for his more than 30 years of service as president of the Washington group.

Resolutions of the Washington convention are summarized here:

1. Recommended return of a sound wool tariff policy.
2. Commended the proponents of the "National Wool Program" for their efforts but recommended that further study be made of the problem by the Wool Marketing Committee of the National Wool Growers Association.
3. Commended the State College of Washington for the establishment of shearing schools throughout the State.
4. Commended the wool promotional activities of the Ladies' Auxiliary.
5. Opposed any program of price control or meat rationing.
6. Opposed any increase in freight rates on livestock or meat products.
7. Commended the Lamb Industry Committee for its work and urged its continuance; also commended the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute for the work they are doing and approved of the National Wool Growers Association program for endeavoring to collect 75 cents per car on all shipments of lambs.
8. Urged the Washington State Legislature and Congress to give careful consideration to the Fish and Wildlife Service for funds to carry on predatory animal control work.
9. Recommended that the law regarding the length of time that stray livestock have to be held be changed so that the redemption period be greatly shortened in order that strays would not have to be held for six months before making disposition of them.
10. Commended the State College of Washington and the Soil Conservation Service for their efforts in work of soil conservation.
11. Approved requests of the State College for funds from the State Legislature for program of capital outlay to increase the physical facilities at the college.

A. E. Lawson, Secy.



## In Memoriam

### R. A. Jackson

A MESSAGE telling of the passing of R. A. Jackson, president of the Washington Wool Growers Association, in Denver on February 4th, darkened the closing hours of the National Wool Growers' convention in San Antonio.

Death was the result of injuries received when he fell from a convention-bound train close to Denver on Sunday evening, January 30th. John Wells and Gene Lohr, the detectives who investigated the accident, are reported in the Denver Post as stating that Mr. Jackson apparently slipped on the ice on an open vestibule and then clung to the side of the train for about 830 feet. They estimated the distance from heel marks in the snow along the right of way. When Mr. Jackson lost his grip and fell, the detectives said, his head apparently hit a railroad tie. He lay unconscious in the snow about three hours before the search party found him. Two head operations were performed at the General Hospital in Denver but Mr. Jackson failed to regain consciousness and death came early Friday morning.

Unfortunately Mrs. Jackson, with her brother-in-law, Oren Jackson, and Mrs. Mesecher, president of the Washington Auxiliary, who had remained with Mrs. Jackson in Denver after the accident, in returning to her home with the remains, was held up by blizzards in Laramie, Wyoming, for three days.

Born in Goldendale, Washington, November 23, 1892, Mr. Jackson had spent practically all of his life in this section of the State of Washington. After holding the position of vice president of the Washington Wool Growers Association for several years he was elected president of that organization in January 1948 and was re-elected at the convention this year. He was also active in other civic affairs, having served as president of the Mid-Columbia Chamber of Commerce and also held that position in the Goldendale Chamber of Commerce. As a member of the Klickitat County Hospital District Commissioners since its organization three years ago, Mr. Jackson had done very commendable work in helping to secure funds for the erection of a new hospital in Goldendale. He not only had endowed a room himself but had given generously toward the en-

dowment of one for the Washington Wool Growers Association. Now as a fitting memorial to Mr. Jackson his friends are gathering funds for the purchase of equipment for the new hospital.

Mr. Jackson is survived by his wife, the former June Lichty of Sunnyside, Washington, whom he married on April 12, 1914; two brothers, Oren Jackson of Portland, Oregon, and Earl Jackson of Sepsican, Washington, and five sisters: Mrs. Lyman Ward of Portland, Mrs. Nels Matsen of Sunnyside, Mrs. Soren Matsen and Mrs. Edith Brandt of Wapato and Mrs. Effie Haynes of Pullman, Washington.

The sincere sympathy of individual members and officers of the National and State Associations goes to this family of Mr. Jackson, whose passing will be felt by the entire industry.

### Wayne C. Gardner

A 30-DAY search for Wayne C. Gardner, prominent sheepman of St. George, Utah, ended in the finding of his body in what is known as the Pigeon Creek area of the Arizona strip on February 15th. Mr. Gardner had left his home on January 15th to check up on the condition of his flocks during the blizzards and had apparently collapsed before he could reach his camp, as his frozen body was found within sight of the camp. His sheep herder, who had been rescued early in February, said that Mr. Gardner had never arrived at the camp.

A prominent member of the L.D.S. Church, Mr. Gardner leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters.

### Arthur G. Leonard

ARTHUR G. LEONARD, chairman of the Board of the International Live Stock Exposition, and president of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, of Chicago, died at his home in Chicago on February 4, at the age of 86.

He became general manager of the Chicago Union Stock Yard January 17, 1900, succeeding John B. Sherman who had managed the company since its inception in 1865. Mr. Leonard was elected vice president of the Union

Stock Yard & Transit Company, operators of the Chicago Stock Yards, in 1907. Five years later he became president of the organization, a position he has held for the past 36 years.

More than any other man Mr. Leonard was responsible for originating and developing the International Live Stock Exposition, the world's largest livestock show, which has exerted an immeasurable influence over a half century span upon the improvement of American agriculture in general and its livestock industry in particular.

In 1900 he provided funds and facilities for the first Show and continued to improve and enlarge its facilities until, in 1934, following the Stock Yard fire in May of that year, he was responsible for the erection of the present million dollar amphitheatre, devised and arranged in every detail by him. The International Amphitheatre is one of the country's finest exposition buildings and a valued civic asset to Chicago.

### 1949 Shearing Rates

UNION rates for shearing sheep this season will be the same as those for 1948. In writing Secretary Jones of the National Association on February 2nd, LaVor Taylor, president of the Sheep Shearers Union of North America No. 1, said:

"The Executive Board of the Sheep Shearers' Union set the 1949 shearing price on January 31st. The price to the shearer is to remain the same as last year, at 25 cents and board. We urge the wool grower to board the shearer wherever possible. Five cents per head is to be charged in addition to the shearing price where board is not furnished. This is 1 cent more than was charged last year where board was not furnished the shearer.

"In making the decision not to ask for an increase, the Board took into consideration the hardships that the wool growers have suffered this winter as well as the recommendations that you and Mr. Pauly made when we met in Butte.

"We urge the wool growers to employ union shearing crews as much as possible. You can be assured of our continued cooperation in better shearing methods and otherwise working in the best interests of the wool industry."



# The Golden Fleece

A Strategic Commodity Essential in Peace  
An Address by President Sylvan J. Pauly Before the 84th Convention

**T**HE United States is the third largest wool producing country in the world. As you all know, Australia comes first, then Argentina. In the year 1940, which is perhaps a normal example of the proportion produced by each country, production was as follows:

Australia .....	1,142,000,000
Argentina .....	475,000,000
United States .....	437,000,000
New Zealand .....	332,000,000
Russia .....	330,000,004
South Africa .....	271,000,000
Uruguay .....	139,000,000
United Kingdom .....	126,000,000
China .....	90,000,000

On an average the United States raises from 11 to 12 percent of all wool produced in the entire world.

However, the United States does not produce nearly enough wool to supply our own needs. Beginning with 1941, our annual wool consumption has averaged more than a billion pounds per year. For eight consecutive years we have maintained this tremendous rate of consumption. Although production fell off slightly in 1947, the consumption of wool in 1948 will probably again pass the one billion pound mark. This is indicative of a great need for wool in our country, is positive proof that with the high level of employment and good wages, people are willing to buy and actually need a great deal more wool than was considered normal peacetime consumption before the war. Ten years ago, our annual consumption was about 600 million pounds, or less than two thirds what it is today.

The wool growing industry is of tremendous importance to the West. The twelve Western States represented in the National Wool Growers Association originate about 70 percent of all the lambs and consequently of all the wool produced in the country. In these twelve Western States the production of sheep, lambs and wool ranked seventh in importance up to and including 1945, but in 1946 fell to eighth place due to the severe and drastic liquidation in our sheep numbers. At the time of Pearl Harbor or January 1, 1942,

according to the Department of Agriculture, the United States had 49,346,000 head of stock sheep. On January first of 1948, this number had fallen to the amazingly low figure of 30,544,000. This is, practically speaking, the lowest number of sheep the United States has had at any time since the Civil War. Naturally, with the great decline in sheep numbers, our production of shorn wool fell accordingly. Whereas in 1942 we produced 388 million pounds of shorn wool, in 1948 it is estimated our production of shorn wool will be only 240 million pounds. This, added to the pulled wool produced in 1948, gives us a total production of grease wool of 300 million pounds. So, with an annual consumption of a billion pounds or more, you can see we are actually producing less than one third of our requirements and must, of necessity, depend upon imports for the other two thirds of our wool.

Perhaps at this point I might refer briefly to the quality of wool produced in our country as compared with that produced in other parts of the world. I might say that no American wools are used in rugs or carpets. Strange as it may seem, the more inferior grades of wool such as those produced in Asia Minor, China, even parts of South America, make better carpeting than the better grades of wool produced in the more advanced countries. Most South African wools are very coarse, grading 44's and lower. These are used for the manufacture of blankets, woollens, sport clothes and coarse types of tweed. America produces an abundant supply of this kind of wool. However, the finer grades of wool are definitely in short supply throughout the world. Some have the impression that Australian wool is superior. Let me say that not all Australian wool is the same. Australia produces some very excellent wool and also a great deal of wool that is not very desirable. True, some Australian wools are finer in quality, softer in texture, than our own. Yet, by the same token, they are more tender and friable and do not have the wearing qualities of our territory domestic wool. In most cases, the tensile strength of our American wools is

far superior to that of the Australian product and our wools are frequently blended with imported wools to add greater tensile strength to the fabric.

Let me review briefly what happened to the wool growing industry during the war. Wool was perhaps the first commodity upon which ceilings were placed. This was done about two days after Pearl Harbor. Prices were fixed as of June, 1941, and these prices were but slightly higher than those which prevailed in 1937. With the rapidly rising costs, with the tremendous shortage of labor, and the prices set as stated, thousands of operators were forced out of the business. To add to our economic headache, it was found necessary to import billions of pounds of wool from Australia and stockpile it in this country in case our wool life line with Australia should be cut off by Japan. The wool growers did not protest this emergency stockpile. In fact, it met with their approval as a patriotic defense measure. However, the accumulation of nearly five billion pounds of wool in this country by the British and American Governments did pose a very serious threat to the future of our industry. As a result of this tremendous accumulation, it became necessary for the Government to purchase our domestic wool clip at an average price of 42.3 cents. I am glad to be able to report to you now that these huge stockpiles of foreign wool have all been used and the Commodity Credit Corporation has on hand today probably less than 100 million pounds of wool, mostly of the lower grades. This, you will observe, is even less than one year's production.

A very serious threat to the industry was the 25 percent reduction in our tariff at the Geneva Conference somewhat over a year ago. This reduction proved to be of no benefit whatever to the consuming public. Whereas our tariff had formerly been 34 cents per clean pound, it was reduced from 34 cents to 25½ cents. In anticipation of this reduction, the Joint Organization which handles all the wools produced in the British Empire immediately raised the world's price of wool by 9 cents per clean pound, so the Ameri-

can public did not benefit by one penny in this tariff reduction. And although world prices have been strong during the past two years, and the grower has not as yet felt the effect of this tariff reduction, the fact remains that should the time come when the available supply of wool catches up with the world demand for wool or the world's ability to buy the wool, this reduction will be a very severe blow to the domestic wool growing industry.

Referring once more to the Government-owned wools now in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation, I can say that most of the desirable wools have been used up and now the trend is toward greater use of the coarser grades of good quality. However, in the course of the past few years, the Government has accumulated millions of pounds of wool which is not suited to American needs. It will not make the kind of products our people want, our mills are not prepared to handle it, the cost of manufacturing it into usable articles in this country would be prohibitive. It is the kind of wool that is better suited to the needs of countries such as Japan, perhaps even Belgium and France where the supply of labor is much more plentiful and much less costly. This last session of Congress appropriated \$24,600,000 to the Economic Cooperation Administration for the purchase of textiles. It is thought that a substantial portion of this money will be used for the purchase of wool. In addition, Congress created a revolving fund of \$150,000,000 to be used by the Secretary of the Army in occupied countries. It is believed great quantities of wool will be purchased with this money and probably most of it will go to Japan rather than Germany. Japan, in turn, would manufacture this wool into articles needed in China, India and other parts of the Orient. These would be exchanged for oils, metals and other things so badly needed in Japan and with these Japan in turn would be able to reimburse the revolving fund set up by our own Government. It is anticipated that these two funds together will probably use up about 100 million pounds of our wool on hand. This will put the American wool growing industry again on a current basis and in a much sounder and healthier condition than we have known for years.

Quite often the question is asked

"Is there a trend to increase once more the number of sheep in this country? We who are close to the business believe that at last the rapid liquidation of sheep numbers has been halted. There is now a noticeable effort to increase the number of breeding ewes, especially in some sections of the West. This is evidenced by the prices now being paid for young breeding ewes and for rams of the white-faced breeds whose offspring are needed for replacement purposes. However, the trend in the upward production as yet has been so small as to be hardly noticeable. This has been further retarded by droughts—early in California and later in Texas, Wyoming and other Western States, and of course the severe storms that have raged over most of the sheep country are taking a heavy toll.

Personally, I doubt very much if we will ever again see the day when we have 50 million sheep in this country as we did at the beginning of World War II. However, a rather substantial increase in our numbers is most urgently needed and steps to encourage the production of sheep and wool in this country should be taken without delay. It is our opinion in the National Wool Growers Association that this country could again profitably and wisely increase its sheep numbers to 45 million head. This, it is estimated, would give us a national production of 875 million pounds of meat each year and an annual production of 425 million pounds of grease wool.

As we all know, wool has been declared a strategic material in case of war. There has been no substitute found for wool when it comes to equipping our men for the Army, Navy or the Air Corps. Although there are many other natural fibers, such as cotton, and there are now many synthetic fibers possessing excellent qualities for particular purposes, there has as yet been developed no fiber which will take the place of wool when it comes to keeping the human body warm and comfortable. Not only is the production of wool in the United States of vital importance in the case of war, but it is also of great economic importance in times of peace. If this country were to become wholly dependent or nearly so upon foreign sources for its wool supply, there is no limit to the price which foreign monopolies might charge the American people for their wool—so it is of great importance in time of

peace to have a very substantial supply of our own as a stabilizing influence upon the market itself.

In an effort to increase the production of sheep and wool in this country the last session of Congress passed certain portions of a long-range agricultural program. No doubt this legislation will again be considered when the new Congress convenes and perhaps some changes will be made, but as the law reads now the program authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation to buy wool at an average price of 42.3 cents, has been extended until June 30, 1950. With the aid of the funds previously referred to, this should give the Commodity Credit Corporation sufficient time to liquidate its holdings. At present price levels, the chances are that very little of the 1949 clip will go into Government hands. Rather, it will pass directly from the producers through private dealers and handlers to the mills and manufacturers.

The long-range program for wool as the law reads now would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, commencing January 1, 1950, to support wool at such a level between 60 and 90 percent of a modernized parity, as he considers necessary to encourage an annual production of 360 million pounds of wool.

We in the wool business feel that the parity base period (1909-1914) is very antiquated and in the case of wool, happens to be a very unfair period. We heartily endorse the idea of a modernized parity which is based on a ten-year period immediately past; each year the first or earlier year in the group is dropped and a new one added. This has a tendency to more accurately reflect the prices, the costs, and the demand for any agricultural commodity at the present time rather than in the distant past.

I would like to digress for a moment to say a few words about the work of the National Wool Growers Association during the past year; however, I shall not attempt to do so in detail. No doubt, our very capable secretary, Mr. J. M. Jones, will have an opportunity to do this at some point on your program. Let me say that perhaps the greatest amount of work was done on the place of wool in the so-called long-range agricultural program. I have explained previously in my remarks where such legislation stands now. We hope the Congress in its wisdom will

(Continued on page 49)



# The Wool Bureau, Inc.

**B**EGINNING March 1st this year, wool promotional and educational work in the United States will be conducted by the Wool Bureau, Inc. Under it, the work formerly carried on by the American Wool Council, Inc., and the International Wool Secretariat is merged, although both of these agencies will continue to function as liaison agencies. All contributions from the domestic wool growers to wool promotion, as in the past, will be received by the American Wool Council, whose Policy Committee will direct the extent of the financial cooperation of the American Wool Council with the new Bureau, and indicate the general policy to be followed in the work. The International Wool Secretariat will handle disbursements of funds for that agency.

The Wool Bureau, Inc. will not engage in any political activities.

The agreement governing the establishment of the Wool Bureau, Inc. was approved by the American Wool Council on February 1, 1949 at San Antonio, Texas. At the same time, approval of the amalgamation was announced by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the source of the International Wool Secretariat's funds.

The activities of the Wool Bureau, Inc., will be directed by an Executive Board of 8 members: three from the United States, two from Australia, one from New Zealand, one from South Africa and one from London.

President Devereaux of the American Wool Council appointed F. E. Ackerman, Vice President J. B. Wilson and himself, because of their familiarity with the work, as the three U. S. representatives on the Board. The chairman of the Board is Douglas T. Boyd, chairman of the Australian Wool Board.

An Executive Committee of three will have immediate charge of the Bureau's work. Mr. Ackerman is chairman of that committee and W. Frank FitzGerald, acting managing director of the Secretariat in North America, and Earl Newsom of Newsom & Company, American representatives of the Secretariat, are the other members. Mr. FitzGerald is president of the Wool Bureau, Inc.

Commenting on the merger, President Devereaux pointed out that the

United States is the largest consumer of apparel wool and has been importing from 70 to 80 percent of such wools to meet the demand in this country. Even at a pre-war level of domestic production, he said, it would be necessary to import between 50 and 60 percent of apparel wools. "It is, therefore," he continued, "sound judgment for American wool growers and American wool interests, generally, to work in close harmony with their chief sources of supply in the non-controversial field of research, education and promotion. Concerted action will increase the use values of wool, and we hope, develop economies in processing which will be reflected in lower costs to the public."

## COUNCIL OFFICERS

Officers elected by the American Wool Council for 1949 are H. J. Devereaux, president; J. B. Wilson, vice president; J. M. Jones, secretary and treasurer and F. E. Ackerman, executive director. Its Policy Committee is made up of G. N. Winder, Honorary President of the National Wool Growers Association; W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association; J. B. Wilson, Secretary, Wyoming Wool Growers Association; Steve Stumberg, formerly President, Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association; Curt E. Forstmann, President, Forstmann Woolen Company; Garland Russell of Swift and Company; and James H. Lemmon, President, National Wool Marketing Corporation.



Some Sewing Contestants from the South enjoy the snow in San Antonio. Left to right, they are: Eileen Johnson, Tucson, Arizona; Ramona Manning of Ft. Worth and Jennie Montgomery of Smithfield, Texas.

Courtesy the News, San Antonio



# Reasons For Promotion Merger

An Address by F. E. Ackerman, Executive Director of the American Wool Council,  
Before the 84th Convention



F. E. Ackerman, Executive Director of the American Wool Council, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Wool Bureau, Inc.

**T**HE life span of the American Wool Council in point of elapsed time is a short one indeed. When it was organized we were on the verge of a terrible world war in which a great part of the civilized world was already engaged. There were surpluses of wool in all of the wool growing countries of the world. Distribution and prices of the apparel wools of the British Dominions, the world's most important sources of supply, were controlled by the British Government as a wartime measure.

The world war disrupted and destroyed wool markets and the balance between wool production and wool consumption. Surpluses accumulated in the United States and the British Dominions which were so huge it was expected that it would take more than a decade to dispose of them. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom organized a joint organization to dispose of their surpluses in an orderly fashion, and thus prevent a total collapse of wool prices. Our Government through the Commodity Credit Corporation purchased all domestic wool for which there were no markets. The critical problem facing wool growers at the outset of the post-

war period was one of surpluses and controlled distribution.

During the three short and troubled years since the active war ended the situation with respect to wool production and wool demand has undergone an almost unbelievable transformation. Today the world is consuming all apparel wool at a rate far greater than production. It is consuming fine apparel wools, of which this country is the largest user, at a rate fifty percent more than production. World wool surpluses have been decreased to the vanishing point, especially in those types and grades which are in greater demand. Prices for wool have risen from an average that did not pay the domestic wool growers their costs of production to prices which today yield a satisfactory profit.

At first glance this is an ideal situation which makes unnecessary any program to increase markets, or to extend the usefulness of wool. No greater error could be made than to accept this conclusion. At this moment wool is one of the few remaining commodities which still enjoys a seller's market, and already there are dark shadows visible on the horizon of its future.

## Wool Promotion Most Necessary

**There has not been a time during the past when an intelligently, vigorously conducted program on behalf of wool was more necessary. The existing shortages of those types of wool which are in greatest demand are due equally to a temporary decline in the quantity produced and what appears to be an abnormal demand arising out of many circumstances which are also temporary in character.**

**Both the shortage of supply and the abnormal spread between prices for medium grades and fine grades of wool is making wool more susceptible to competition and replacement by synthetic substitute fibers than ever before. Producers of these substitute fibers are taking advantage of the situation by an advertising and promotional program of national scope at the cost of millions of dollars.**

**It is important to emphasize the im-**

**mensity of the present and potential markets for wool and wool products in this country. Our population has increased by 15 million people in the past decade. Our birth rate which provides recurring markets in all age groups each year has numbered some 19 million during the same period. More than 18 million women earning approximately 28 percent of the total wages paid nationally have doubled the sale of women's clothing in the past ten years. Total employment of men and women in agriculture and industry is at the rate of approximately 60 million persons earning the highest wages and the highest average annual incomes ever paid in this or any other country.**

## Wool Consumption at Record High

The result has been that for the past four years consumption of apparel wool has been in excess of one billion grease pounds annually as compared to a maximum pre-war demand of 600 million pounds. The chief demand has been for wools of fine character to make clothing of higher quality than has ever before been demanded by the American public. American wool textile mills are producing at the rate of more than 500 million linear yards of worsteds and woollens annually, with a value of approximately \$1,100,000,000 which is going into clothing with an estimated value of \$7,500,000,000. One need have only the minimum of imagination to understand why the synthetic fiber producers, with vastly expanding production facilities and output, are determined to capture a large share of this basic market.

As you know the American Wool Council, since its inception has conducted a program of education and promotion on behalf of wool and wool products. We believe we have established the Council as an accepted authority on wool, and as an outstanding source of information for educators, students, the trade and for all publications. We have, however, been hampered by lack of sufficient funds to do an adequate job in a country of such enormous area and of such complex and changing apparel demands.

During the period of our operations the International Wool Secretariat, representing the wool growers of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa has also maintained an organization in this country performing functions similar or identical to those of the Council. For the past several years representatives of the Secretariat in this country and executives of the Secretariat from the British Dominions have discussed with the Council the possibility of merging our efforts. All of us have realized that a joint operation which would merge our funds, our operating staffs, and our permanent programs would add immeasurably to the scope and effectiveness of our results.

### Wool is a World Commodity

Since both of us are engaged in operations which are entirely non-political in character, and which are devoted solely to increasing markets for wool and wool products there has been naturally duplication of effort and unnecessary duplication of costs, including both staff work and production.

Wool is a world commodity. The United States is its largest user, and today it must import approximately 80 percent of its apparel requirements. Even though this country doubled its present wool production, it would still be necessary to import a minimum of 50 percent of its needs.

The prices which British Dominion wool producers receive for their wool determine the prices which the American wool grower will receive. These world prices depend, in material degree, upon the market for wool products in this country. Any large scale replacement of wool in the United States by synthetic fibers would be followed by replacements by textile manufacturers throughout the world. In this closely inter-related world clothing habits are no longer national. They are universal. Wool promotion in this country which sustains and increases markets is not a local affair. It is of equal interest and value to all wool growers and all wool textile manufacturers everywhere.

It was because the Council and the Secretariat clearly understood this fact that at the 1948 convention of the National Wool Growers Association we initiated jointly at the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, New Jersey, the fundamental wool research program to increase the usefulness of wool. Many

of you will recall that Mr. Reginald G. Lund, New Zealand representative of the Secretariat in London, was present at the convention and pledged the Secretariat's interest and support. This sympathetic attitude was repeated by Mr. W. R. Jameson, chairman of the New Zealand Wool Board and his associate, Mr. W. Horrobin, vice chairman, on their visit here during the past year.

The promised support has been forthcoming in generous measure. The total cost of the wool research project will be between \$300,000 and \$400,000 over a period of four years. The International Wool Secretariat has subscribed \$30,000 annually for a period of four years. The United States Department of Agriculture, thanks to the energetic and farsighted interest of Secretary of Agriculture Brannan has allocated \$20,000 per year to the project. The balance of the funds are being supplied by wool textile manufacturers and the American Wool Council.

### World Wool Interests Join in Promotion

With this successful and far-reaching example of joint operation as a criterion, the Executive Committee of the Council at its meeting in August appointed a special committee consisting of Messrs. Devereaux, Wilson and myself to discuss with representatives of the Secretariat the long contemplated plan of cooperation and concerted action by the Council and the Secretariat.

It is with a sense of real accomplishment I announce that after many conferences between Earl Newsom, of Earl Newsom & Company, the American representatives of the International Wool Secretariat, and Messrs. Devereaux, Wilson and myself, and after lengthy correspondence and conferences by letter, cable and long distance telephone between Mr. Newsom and British Dominion executives of the Wool Boards and the International Wool Secretariat, we have come to an agreement in which the British Dominion wool growers have acted with broad vision and a most generous spirit.

In this regard I want to pay tribute to Mr. Douglas T. Boyd of Australia, chairman of the International Wool Executive and Mr. Newsom who have conducted negotiations with the underlying wool boards of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. They have been untiring in their efforts to bring this merger to a successful conclusion.

In this undertaking, they have had complete cooperation on the part of their New Zealand colleagues, Messrs. Jameson and Horrobin, and their South African colleague, Mr. J. H. Moolman, chairman of the South African Wool Board.

Under the terms of this agreement the American Wool Council and the International Wool Secretariat in North America retain their individual identities as liaison organizations between their principals. All research, promotion, education and publicity will hereafter be conducted by a new non-profit membership corporation to be known as The Wool Bureau, Inc., with offices in New York. The incorporators are the American Wool Council and the International Wool Secretariat.

The ultimate responsibility for policy and program of the Bureau will be vested in a Board of Directors, representing both American and Dominion growers. Direct administrative authority will be delegated by the Board of Directors to an Executive Committee of the Board. This Committee will include the President of the Bureau, a representative of American interests and a representative of Dominion interests. I have been asked to serve as chairman of that Executive Committee. My associates on the Committee will be Mr. Frank FitzGerald, who, as president of the Wool Bureau, will serve all wool growing interests, and Mr. Newsom for the International Wool Secretariat.

The corporate set-up of the American Wool Council remains unchanged. The Policy Committee of the Council which has, in the past, determined policy of operations, will continue to function and will be represented on the Board of Directors of The Wool Bureau. The policy of the Bureau will be entirely non-political. It will confine itself completely to research, education and promotion, avoiding controversial subjects.

I have asked Mr. FitzGerald to be here so that you all may have a chance to meet him. He will also explain to you our plan of operations during 1949. I would like at this time to discuss briefly the philosophy of our joint program.

### Research and Education Fundamentally Important

We are constantly bombarded in trade circles these days with demands  
(Continued on page 46)



# Objectives of the Wool Bureau, Inc.

An Address by W. Francis FitzGerald,

Acting Managing Director of the International Wool Secretariat of North America

Before the 84th Convention



W. Francis FitzGerald, Acting Managing Director of the International Wool Secretariat of North America, and President of the Wool Bureau, Inc.

It is a great privilege to be here with you today and to share in your kind hospitality. I am proud to be a member of our new joint wool team, and I am grateful for this opportunity to add what I can to what Mr. Eugene Ackerman has already told you about how we propose to carry on this newest, largest program ever undertaken in behalf of wool.

This is an exceptional and unique moment for wool and it seems most appropriate that it is taking place here in Texas. Texas, as we all know, is our country's leading wool-producing State, but what is even more significant, I think, is that Texas is famous all over the world as the Friendship State. Need I remind anyone here that even the name "Texas" means friendship? Well, the new Wool Bureau is certainly evidence of real international friendship, in a new way, in the name of wool. I hope, and confidently expect, that this joint effort between American and British Dominion wool-growing groups will measure up fully to the high expectations which all of us, I think, share at this time for it and which have

been so amply manifested during the negotiations which have led up to this moment.

Speaking of Texas, I am reminded of the story of the little girl from Boston who was visiting Texas for the first time and was asked by one of her Texas relatives, "How do you like God's country?" She said, "I like it very much up there, but it is very nice here, too."

I have heard that Texans have been known sometimes to practice a little exaggeration, but I would like to assure you that it is no exaggeration whatsoever to say that the launching of this joint enterprise—The Wool Bureau—has been made possible only because of the broad perspective and keen vision of a great many individuals in this country and in the Dominions of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. I refer especially to such men as Harry Devereaux, Byron Wilson and Gene Ackerman, of the American Wool Council; to Douglas Boyd, Noel Jameson and John Moolman, respective chairmen of the Australian, New Zealand and South African Wool Boards; and to Earl Newsom, who represents the International Wool Secretariat in North America. These men, I have reason to know, have worked tirelessly despite the great handicap of distance, to settle minor differences in their points of view and to agree upon the common objective which is getting off to an auspicious start at this meeting. I am happy to be associated with such men.

As president of the new Wool Bureau, working directly under the active guidance of the Executive Committee of which Gene Ackerman is chairman and Earl Newsom and myself are members, my principal job will be one of administration. You may already know that my previous business connections have been in the fields of banking and public relations concerned particularly with administration and reorganization of corporations. While I am a stranger to the wool business, I am undergoing with Gene Ackerman's assistance an intensive course of education and I am especially grateful

to you gathered here for adding so generously to my store of information on sheep raising and the wool situation from the growers' point of view. Perhaps, in turn, I can be helpful to you by telling you about the job ahead—as I see it.



John H. Fulweiler, Director of Information for the International Wool Secretariat of North America, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Wool Bureau, Inc.

Although both the International Wool Secretariat and the American Wool Council have the common overall objective of promoting the human use and usefulness of wool, it is significant that until today these operations were conducted individually. The Wool Bureau merges these excellent efforts.

The new organization will work as a non-profit membership corporation under the laws of the State of New York.

During the intervals between meetings of the Board of Directors, the Bureau's affairs will be conducted by an Executive Committee whose membership I have just named. The Board of Directors will be comprised of American and British Dominion growers and their representatives. The chairmanship of the Board will rotate

(Continued on page 48)



# The Winners

National "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest, Reported by Miss Betty Tanner of American Wool Council

**I**F the second annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" national fashion show, held last month in San Antonio, Texas, is any indication, today's young needle-and-scissor fans are as skillful with a seam as Betsy Ross herself and as up to date as tomorrow morning.

The Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, and the American Wool Council stood back in pride when 40 youngsters from as far west as Seattle, poured into San Antonio with 45 different apparel items all showing a know-how of hemline lengths, style notes, appropriate colors, and accessory selection that would put many a professional couturier to shame. Best of all every item was in 100 percent virgin wool—tangible proof of the ease with which wool lends itself to fashion, in the hands of the expert or the novice. As sponsors of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest in 13 western States, the Auxiliary and the Council had ample reason to beam when the national contestants arrived in Texas—each one a true tribute to the success of the home-sewing venture.

A total of more than \$3,000 in scholarships and other awards was distributed among these amateur-experts—and after the parade of their smartly finished entries, no mere spectator could help feeling glad he wasn't a judge.

A panel of experts, however, found that by careful consideration of all points, there were those garments that could be judged outstandingly best—even in this star-studded group of apparel that had already placed first in both area and State competitions.

Fifteen-year-old Marily Hanson, of Lovell, Wyoming, youngest contestant entering the national fashion show, walked off with the Grand Prize in the Junior Division—a \$400 college scholarship presented by Miron Woolen Company for the best entry in that division. Her winning entry was a swing-back coat, beautifully tailored in gray virgin wool fleece, with high-pointed collar, and wide panels extending horizontally from shoulder to below waistline, ending in slash pockets. Her cost in making the coat was \$37.50.

Elizabeth G. Schubert, 22, Gooding,

Idaho, won the Grand Prize in the Senior Division—a \$400 college scholarship given by Forstmann Woolen Company for the best entry in that division. She won with a simple and perfectly fitted dress in brown virgin wool crepe. A soft leather belt with tasteful thin-edging in gold metal at clasp was the only adornment. Made from a McCall pattern, the dress also won her the \$100 savings bond given by McCall Pattern Company for the best national entry made from a McCall pattern. Cost to make: \$19.46.

Blonde, gracefully erect Mrs. Adele Decker, 22, Salt Lake City, Utah, was acclaimed Grand Prize winner for the best original design in the national show. She was awarded a \$450 fashion study scholarship to Traphagen School of Fashion at New York City. Her originally designed dress was in Forstmann's chalk blue wool crepe. It had high neck, cap sleeves, pleated scalloped trim on sleeves, and was princess-lined. The most ingenious, and completely new-looking note was a cascade of 14 side pleats on each side of the skirt. Cost to make: \$18.15.

Barbara Wharton Brill, 17, Denver, Colorado, was named Alternate Grand Prize winner of the Traphagen award for her originally designed dress-with-stole. This cleverly conceived costume was a simple princess dress in Juilliard's royal blue virgin wool crepe, with full skirt gathered at waist, and a jacket-like stole that fastened high at the neckline and covered the shoulders with cape sleeves. The stole was trimmed in black silk fringe with a fastener in matching braid on the belt. Miss Brill also made her accessories—a black felt hat with feathered pom-poms and a black wool Lucy-Locket bag. Cost of entire costume: \$22.71.

First place winners in the senior (18 to 22 years of age) and the junior (14 through 17) classes and their awards were:

## Junior Class

Best suit—Ramona Manning, Fort Worth, Texas; \$100 Savings Bond by Botany Mills, Inc.

Best coat—Sue Milligan, Santa Anna, Texas; a \$100 Savings Bond by the American Wool Council.

Best dress—Barbara Brill, a \$100 Savings Bond by the American Wool Council.

## Senior Class

Best Suit—Betty Jane Donalson, Sterling City, Texas; a \$100 Savings Bond by John Walther Fabrics, Inc.

Best Coat—June Okawa, Layton, Utah; a \$100 Savings Bond by the American Wool Council.

Best Dress—Mary Louise Hoelscher, Poth, Texas; a \$100 Savings Bond by Cohama Fabrics.

A \$100 Savings Bond by Advance Pattern Company went to Miss Betty Jane Donalson for her suit in virgin wool gray flannel and light-with-dark gray checked flannel. The solid-color skirt was cut slim and straight and was topped with a box jacket in the checked flannel. Made from an Advance pattern, it was named the best national entry made from any Advance pattern.

Mary Louise Hoelscher was the recipient of the \$50 Savings Bond award by Advance Pattern Company for the second best national entry made from an Advance pattern. Her entry was a smartly designed dress in royal blue wool crepe, with a side drape at the waist, and a diagonal closing at the neckline.

Three \$25 Savings Bonds were awarded by Advance Pattern Company for other high-ranking garments made from this company's pattern. Home-sewers winning these awards were: Lillian Grimsley, Malta, Montana; Helen Burgstedt, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Gerry Chindgren, Boise, Idaho.

Awards made by McCall Pattern Company to contestants other than First-prize-winning Miss Schubert, went to eight entrants whose apparel, all made from McCall patterns, was judged to be "outstanding in the show." They were: Ramona Manning, Joyce Bedsaul, Casper, Wyoming; Roxie May Doud, Vale, South Dakota; Beverly Knudson, Suffolk, Montana; Barbara Jean Fisher, Orchard, Washington; Natalie Miller, Tucson, Arizona; Mary Janitell, Fountain, Colorado; Geniel Lindberg, Tooele, Utah.

"Botany" brand Certified Fabric in



**FIRST PLACE WINNERS IN  
THE NATIONAL "MAKE IT  
YOURSELF WITH WOOL"  
CONTEST**

Left to right, above, are the winners in the Junior Class: Miss Ramona Manning, 16, of Fort Worth Texas, for her suit; Miss Barbara Brill, 17, of Denver, Colorado, for her dress; and Miss Sue Milligan, 16, of Santa Anna, Texas, for her coat.

To the left are Miss Betty Jane Donaldson, 19, Sterling City, Texas, first in suits, and Miss June Akawa of Layton, Utah, first in coats, Senior Class.

Miss Mary Louise Hoelscher, 19, Poth, Texas, right, won first place in the dress division, Senior Class.



dress lengths, selected in color and texture by the winners, was presented to all recipients of awards in the Junior Class and to the following Honorable Mention winners: Helen Martin, Sanford, Colorado; Elaine Brown, Rock Springs, Wyoming; Susan Schoonmaker, Igloo, South Dakota; Jeanne Brooks, Kersey, Colorado; Jean Baird, Aztec, New Mexico; Eileen Johnson, Tucson, Arizona; Loyce Lehman, San Antonio, Texas; Maxine Reinhardt, Bountiful, Utah.

John Walther suit lengths, selected by the home-sewers themselves, were presented to the entire slate of award winners, and to the following girls receiving Honorable Mention in the Senior Class: Jeanne B. Montgomery, Smithfield, Texas; Barbara Kahn, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Bernadine Oedekoven, Gillette, Wyoming; Patricia Gore, Grand Junction, Colorado; June Powell, Reno, Nevada; Gerry MacDougall, Reno, Nevada; Bernadine Furois, St. Onge, South Dakota; Naomi Inai, Denver, Colorado; Marjorie Webster, Cedar City, Utah; Sue Phipps, Seattle, Washington. The John Walther fabric has only recently become available to home-sewers. Until the past few seasons, it has been sold only to top-ranking fashion designers.

A special merit award was made by Cohama Fabrics to ten contestants writing the best letters accompanying national entries. Each of these girls selected a Cohama fabric length, which will be sent to her from New York City. Winners of this award were: Betty Jane Donalson, Jennie Montgomery, Barbara W. Brill, Jeanne Brooks, Jean Baird, Gerry MacDougall, Roxie May Doud, Mary Janitell, Loyce Lehman and Sue Milligan.

Registration of the contestants, judging of the garments, and the brilliantly executed show itself went off with perfect precision and timing, a tremendous job, well-done, for which the entire Auxiliary and the Council can take a deep bow.

Long before the show itself was held, the five-member judging panel secreted itself in a nook where entry garments were hanging neatly in display racks. They investigated each seam and snap until all points of fabric selection, workmanship, trimming arrangements, etc. were double-checked for degrees of excellence. Outside business, home duties, and even mealtimes were shelved until they decided all the multiple points of what garments were best made.

## WILSON & BESSE PRAISED

**THE** Board of Directors of the Textile Research Institute on February 24th released the text of resolutions expressing the gratitude of the Institute to Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and to J. B. Wilson, vice president of the American Wool Council, in forwarding the program of wool research recently inaugurated at the Institute.

The resolution addressed to Mr. Besse particularly emphasizes his cooperation in bringing the research program to the attention of the members of his organization and recommending their participation.

The resolution directed to Mr. Wilson expresses the appreciation of the Institute at his "unfiring and effective efforts to forward research into the properties and potentialities of wool."

"The assistance of Mr. Wilson has been particularly effective," the resolution declares, "in bringing to a successful conclusion the internationally sponsored four-year program of fundamental research into the chemical and physical properties of wool which is based at the Textile Research Institute. His cooperation has done much to help initiate this program which we believe will increase the use values of all grades of wool thus stabilizing and increasing markets for raw wool and all wool products."

These hard-working experts were: Miss Mary Routh, Extension Service, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas; Miss Nena Roberson, Extension Service, College Station, Texas; Mrs. Madelyn Bartleet, Fashion Coordinator, Joske's Department Store, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Nanalee Clayton, Huntsville, Texas; and Mr. Jack Boerner, Fabric Department, Frost Brothers, San Antonio, Texas.

Nor did the Auxiliary members who had worked all year toward the Big Show slow down their activity at this pay-off hour. It would be impossible to list all the committee members, the chairmen and all the other standouts in this wind-up of the second annual contest.

The show itself was as beautifully done as either the Auxiliary or the Council had dared to hope it would be. Miss Leslie Culmer of Frost's Department store did an excellent job of narration for the costumes. And the girls

modeled their home-sewn fashions with all the poise and showmanship of true fashion mannikins. Music was provided by Eduard Martinez' orchestra.

Awards were presented by H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, S. D., president of the American Wool Council. He was assisted by Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah, president of the Women's Auxiliary.

On February 1, the American Wool Council had set up a Press Club to run for a five-day period. Typewriters, telephone facilities and other reporter paraphernalia were set up for the use of three local newspapers and for news distribution to syndicates and radio stations.

From the Press room, the American Wool Council released some 30 special stories and many local coverage photographs. Newspaper photographers took approximately 25 photographs for local news illustration. The American Wool Council had 150 photographs taken of the contestants. Twenty-four hours after the winners were named, 900 prints of these photographs had been captioned and mailed to all home-town newspapers and to large papers in each State from which the contestants came. Several of the girls entered two and three divisions of the contest and in such cases, photographs were made covering all their entries.

Seven radio shows were broadcast from San Antonio concerning the home-sewing contest. From New York City, Associated Press released two special stories and a layout of the three Grand Prize winners and the Alternate, Miss Brill. International News Service released a three-minute radio story that went to some 600 women broadcasters. Photographs and stories were released by United Press, Wide World and International News Service.

As the clipping files continue to grow in the New York office of the American Wool Council (now the Wool Bureau), it seems that almost every newspaper in the Nation has carried a story on the second annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and its finale.

Even before this year's show was held, plans were already going ahead for the next contest. State auxiliary groups called meetings in their hotels in San Antonio to discuss ways to improve rules and regulations, to expand the number of contestants,—in short, to make next year's contest even bigger and better.





Mrs. Robert M. Naylor, Emmett, Idaho, a past president of the National Auxiliary, signs up for convention events.



Idaho's prize-winning wool exhibit at the National Convention. Mrs. Charles W. Abbott, left, and Mrs. John W. Jones, President of the Idaho Auxiliary, both from Hagerman, Idaho.

## The Auxiliary's Fine Convention

"Hi Ho! Hi Ho! To Texas we'll all go—the next time we're invited to a convention." That's what those who attended the recent national convention at San Antonio, Texas, are saying after the wonderful time we had there this year.

The following description of the convention meetings and parties is borrowed from Miss Frances Carpenter's Ranch Home section of the Record Stockman for Thursday, February 10, 1949. She so graphically describes each event that I hesitate to give an account of it.

**Mrs. Emory C. Smith**  
Press Correspondent

IN their usual adroit manner the members of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association combined business, pleasure and instruction at their 1949 annual convention held February 1st through 4th at San Antonio, Texas. The blizzards through the woolgrowing areas of the Rocky Mountain region kept many members at home, and the thermometer dipped to an even zero at San Antonio the morning many delegates arrived, but the smiles of the Texas hostess, including that of Mrs. John Will Vance, Coleman, auxiliary convention chairman, counteracted the low temperatures, and the 4-inch carpet of snow over Texas was scarcely noticed once the women arrived and their ac-

tivities started. However, the delegates from Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho and many from Wyoming were 40 hours late due to the storms.

Even though delayed in reaching the convention Mrs. Nina Lung, Yakima, Washington, was elected president of the Auxiliary and Mrs. Emory Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah, was crowned the new "Queen of the Woolies."

### 'Wool Trees' for Decoration

After registration Tuesday, many members of the Auxiliary enjoyed a conducted tour through San Antonio. The Ladies' Auxiliary Executive Committee dinner was scheduled for 6:30 o'clock that evening, but was advanced in the hope that the train bearing the delegates from the Northwest would arrive. Finally the dinner had to be held without many of the executive members present, so business which would ordinarily have been conducted at this time was postponed until later.

Mrs. Carleton Haglestein of San Antonio was arrangements chairman for the dinner which was held on the north terrace of the Gunter Hotel, convention headquarters.

Electric blue spun glass formed the foundation through the center of the long refectory table for the gay pastel "wool trees" which so appropriately decorated the table. The "wool trees" were branches deftly wrapped with fine yarn, which "flowered" with yarn

bows. Each tree was of a single color—yellow, coral, blue, lavender, aqua—and perched on each were artificial canaries. (How could anyone feel chill with these springlike decorations before them?)

### Mrs. Chipman Speaks

Wednesday morning the Auxiliary members attended the opening session of the Wool Growers Association to hear the address of their president, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah. "We Are the Salt of the Earth" was the title of Mrs. Chipman's talk. She then analyzed the properties of salt as a preservative and a substance which gives zest and flavor to food. The speaker showed how the Auxiliary is the "salt" of the wool industry in its work to preserve the industry through promotion, and in the way the Auxiliary lends zest in ever devising new ways to use wool. (Her talk is printed in full in this issue.)

The luncheon Wednesday at the old Menger Hotel honoring the out-of-State delegates and the Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool Sewing Contest girls placed the guests in the atmosphere of the "Old South." Mrs. Dick Prassel of San Antonio arranged this affair at which the famous Joske's of Texas presented a fascinating fashion revue. Women of the Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association were the



Dutch Installation Breakfast in the beautiful Tapestry Room at the St. Anthony Hotel.



At the Executive Committee Dinner: seated, Mrs. J. W. Vance of Coleman, Texas, left, and Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Auxiliary President, of American Fork, Utah. Standing, left to right, are: Mrs. Sayers Farmer of Junction, Texas; Mrs. W. T. Bondurant of San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Mike Hayes and Miss Frances Carpenter of Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. H. C. Noelke of San Angelo, Texas. The decorative trees are made of wool.

models, including Mrs. Felix Real, Jr. of Kerrville, auxiliary president

Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde, vice president of the Texas Auxiliary, who in bearing is the true southern belle, modeled a fetching white satin formal with full skirt which climaxed the revue.

#### Contestants Receive Favors

The Auxiliary promotional institute opened at the Gunter Hotel Wednesday afternoon with T. G. Chase of the Agricultural Research Department, Swift & Company, addressing the women. From the institute, Auxiliary members who are State officers, committee

members and members of the executive board hastened to the early dinner given for the Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool girls by Armour & Company. Mrs. Seth Temple of San Antonio was arrangements chairman for this event, at which lamb cakes were the door prizes. Armour & Company was represented by Col. Ed Wentworth and Jerry Sotola and each of the 40 contestants was presented with a clever perfume bottle for her handbag.

Then Wednesday evening the second annual Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool fashion show was held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Gunter Hotel. Mrs. H. A. Fitzhugh of San Antonio was ar-

rangements chairman, and the music by Eduard Martinez orchestra was had for the revue through the courtesy of Swift & Company. Mrs. Lessie Ellen Culver, publicity director of Frost Bros. Store, was the commentator. (Awards made to the contestants are given in a separate story in this number.)

#### Weaving Is Demonstrated

Thursday morning the promotional institute was continued with Mrs. Briscoe in charge. Mrs. Alan Baker, weaving instructor at Hill County Wool and Mohair Center, Kerrville, Texas, gave a demonstration of weaving.

Among the other wool promotional projects demonstrated were those of making wooltop rugs by Mrs. Howard Flitner, president of the Wyoming Auxiliary; barbecued lamb shanks by the Washington Auxiliary; uses of wool felt by Mrs. John W. Jones, president of the Idaho Auxiliary; and decorating draperies with wool yarn by Mrs. Emory Smith, president of the Utah Auxiliary. Mrs. A. J. Connolly, immediate past president of the Oregon Auxiliary, displayed many knitted articles from baby clothes to a handsome dress for herself which illustrated promotional work for wool in Oregon. Mrs. Dan Hughes, president of the Colorado Auxiliary, presented the State's scrapbook of news clippings mentioning auxiliary wool promotion.

#### Mrs. Smith Is Queen

Before the serious business of the Auxiliary convention was taken up, the members enjoyed luncheon on the roof of the Plaza Hotel and held their own Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool Contest. A number of the women made formals or housecoats, but the contestants were finally eliminated to Mrs. Ann Connolly of Oregon, Mrs. Emory Smith of Utah, and Mrs. Mike Hayes of Denver, as they were the only ones who could truthfully say they had made the garments, every stitch, themselves.

The honorary board of judges for this contest was comprised of men who might be described as "all wool and, yes, a yard wide." The judges were Col. Ed Wentworth, Armour & Company; Tom Chase, Swift & Company; Doc Kyner, Rath Packing Company; M. A. Smith of Craig, Colorado, and Salt Lake City, Utah; and Seth Shaw, Safeway Stores, Denver. On finding that Mr. Smith is the father-in-law of one of the contestants, the board of



Mrs. Emory C. Smith, President of the Utah Auxiliary, is crowned Queen of the Woolies at the Business Luncheon, by Col. E. N. Wentworth and Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Auxiliary President. The honor was won by making the best wool formal.

judges disqualified him and selected Mrs. Emory Smith the "Queen of the Woolies" for the beautiful sheer wool formal dress she created.

Col. Wentworth then crowned the queen with a beautiful white crown knitted by Mrs. J. T. Murdock of Heber City, Utah. Mrs. C. R. Landon of San Antonio arranged the affair. Mrs. Lloyd Case, Ft. Collins, Colorado played for the revue, and Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction, Texas, was commentator.

The formal business meeting was then held with Mrs. Dan Hughes, first vice president, presiding. Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Yakima, Washington, was chairman of the nominating committee which was composed of the State auxiliary presidents and Mrs. Brendan Sullivan, Meeker, Colorado.

#### Officers Named

Besides Mrs. Lung as president, officers elected for the ensuing two years are Mrs. John Will Vance, Coleman, Texas; first vice president; Mrs. J. T. Murdock, Heber City, Utah, second vice president; Mrs. Leonard Longmire, Selah, Washington, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, Colo-

rado, historian. The officers were installed at a "dutch" breakfast held Friday morning at the St. Anthony Hotel. Mrs. Mark L. Browne, San Antonio, arranged the affair.

A clever "Merienda" or tea at the old Governor's Palace was the final event of Thursday afternoon. There, foods particularly characteristic of that section of the country, including cactus candy and dainty, two-bite tamales, were served. The guests were entertained by young dancers trained in the San Antonio Recreation program. Mrs. E. V. DePew and Mrs. Sayers Farmer were the hostess chairmen.

#### Breakfast For Past Officials

A breakfast on the last morning of the convention honored past National Auxiliary presidents and the State auxiliary presidents who had

served during the past two years. The Tapestry Room of the St. Anthony Hotel of San Antonio was the beautiful setting for this event.

Mrs. Mark L. Browne of San Antonio was chairman for this breakfast, and as for all of the convention parties, Mrs. Noyes Evans, the decorating chairman, had outdone herself. The one large center glass bowl and two smaller flanking glass bowls were filled with the most tempting-looking fruit imaginable. Imagine our frustration when every apple, orange, lemon, banana, peach, cantaloupe, etc., turned out to be wool. It seems the centers were cotton moulded into the proper fruit shape and covered with especially dyed raw wool. The bananas had been touched up delicately with an artist's brush to achieve the brown stripes that denotes a perfectly ripened banana. Words cannot describe this and the other original and beautiful table decora-



Auxiliary members had their own style show, competing for the title, "Queen of the Woolies." They modeled formals and housecoats made of wool. Above, Mrs. Louis Wyman of Craig, Colorado, shows her beautiful formal. Below, left to right, are: Mrs. Ann Connolly of Maupin, Oregon; Mrs. Mike Hayes of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Howard Flitner of Greybull, Wyoming; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah; Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. J. M. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mrs. Louis Wyman.



tions Mrs. Noyes Evans had devised for our enjoyment.

Mrs. Chipman, outgoing president, installed the new officers and presented one of her original water colors to Mrs. Dan Hughes, her vice president, and stated she was going to paint a picture for each of her other officers using each of their favorite flowers as the subjects.

Mrs. Emory C. Smith paid tribute to Mrs. Robert Naylor of Gooding, Ida-

ho and Mrs. W. A. Roberts of Yakima, Washington, two past national presidents who were present.

Mrs. Chipman also presented past-president pins to each of the past presidents of the National Auxiliary who had not already received one. Mrs. Clell Lung, our new national president, also presented Mrs. Chipman with one of these pins.

The original painting, which Mrs. Chipman painted and gave to the Ways

and Means Committee, was raffled off and the lucky winner was Sally Sykes. Mrs. Peter Obiague of Burns, Oregon, the new president of the Oregon Auxiliary, was the lucky winner of the wool blanket donated by the Colorado Auxiliary to the Ways and Means Committee.

Following the breakfast a final executive committee meeting was held with Mrs. Clell Lung the new national president in charge.

## The Salt Of The Earth

An Address by Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National Auxiliary President,  
Before the 84th Convention

IT is indeed an honor to represent the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association in the opening session of its eighty-fourth convention. This is a splendid gathering of fine people and it is a privilege to be associated with you.

In representing the Auxiliary as the name implies, I represent a group of enthusiastic women who are devoted helpers in a great cause. We don't aspire to be great stateswomen, but we do aim to help in a great organization. Our interest is to so strengthen the wool growers' organization by our assistance in educational and promotional work that we will be like those referred to of old—The Salt of the Earth.

When Christ led his followers up from Galilee and Jerusalem to the top of the mountain and gave His Sermon on the Mount as written in Saint Matthew, Fifth Chapter, Verse 13, He said, "Ye are the Salt of the Earth, but if the salt have lost its savor where-with shall it be salted. It is henceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and to be trodden under foot of men."

The followers of Christ were those few who were seeking counsel and advice and truths which would help them to be strong and influential among men.

In this quotation, Christ meant that if His followers lost their identity in progressiveness, in strength and power to cope with the evils of the day, they would lose their influence among men.

He referred to salt because salt is essential to the strength and health of every living thing on earth; yes, even to soil or the good earth itself. Salt gives flavor and vigor to all manner of animal and plant life. Without it, they would perish. Therefore, it is essential to life. Salt has a three fold

purpose—First, it is a preservative; second, it is a protection against corruption; and third, it is a guarantee of flavor or tone.

We, wool growers and Auxiliary members, assembled in this convention here are seeking truths concerning our industry, seeking new and better ways of keeping our identity, that among all other industries we may be the one to be classed as the Salt of the Earth.

If we cease to lose our prestige, our worth as contributing to the welfare of mankind and cease to function as flavor to society of human life and mankind and the happiness and comfort of the people, we have lost our savor and are good for nothing only to be cast out and trodden under foot of man.

Our wool growing industry has gained its recognition all down through the ages through its service to mankind. Around the shores of Galilee are hundreds of summer cottages. In ordinary times, at least pleasure boats cruise its surface and fish are caught in its waters. It is one of two bodies of water served by the River Jordan on its three hundred-mile journey through the Holy Land.

The other body of water is the Dead Sea. There are no cottages on its shores, no fish in its waters and no life centered about it. In fact, as well as name it is a "dead" sea. What is the difference between these two bodies of water? The answer is only one of them gives as well as receives.

The Sea of Galilee takes the waters of the River Jordan, keeps some and passes the rest along. The Dead Sea has no outlet, seeks to hold on to all that comes to it. It is dead because it does not give. We belong to an industry which resembles the Sea of Galilee,

because we are givers—which gives us a truly satisfying sense of importance.

This convention will close two years for me as President of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers. It has been an honor to represent such an important organization. It has been a most delightful experience and has given me a real opportunity for service.

It has been a privilege to work with the officers and members of the Auxiliary of both the National and the States. I am thankful for their loyal support and cooperation.

Working under the leadership of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council has been a pleasure. These men are of the progressive type. During the past two years, through their cooperation and support, we as Auxiliary officers and members feel we have made significant strides and expansion in our promotional work.

### The Sewing Contest

We have reason to point with pride to the success of our National Sewing Contest, "Make It Yourself With Wool" which, with the cooperation of the American Wool Council, we have conducted for the past two years.

This project has been and can continue to be the most outstanding wool promotion project which has ever been undertaken. Thanks to the American Wool Council for making this project possible.

We recognize their work and expense in arranging for our prizes, publishing our attractive brochures and etc. They have been understanding of our prob-

lems and most encouraging to us in this worthwhile endeavor.

Through this project hundreds of girls between the ages of 14 and 22 have been busy with the needle, constructing beautiful garments of one hundred percent wool. While their needles and their nimble fingers went stitch, stitch, these girls learned the many advantages of woolen materials.

Two-thirds of the word "promotion" is "motion," so by "motion" we are promoting our wool and giving our girls the opportunity to use wool in making clothes which will bring them a real joy and satisfaction.

We do appreciate the untiring efforts of our Auxiliary women over the States who have so generously directed this project and given of their time in contacting schools, 4-H Club leaders, extension workers, clubs and individuals in order to supply them with information and materials pertaining to this project. They have also sacrificed much in working ways and means to finance the contest in their States as well as the trip here. A miraculous job has been done, as you will see when you view these lovely garments at our fashion show tonight. The following States will be represented: Washington, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Texas, South Dakota, Arizona and New Mexico. I know that you will all be proud of these girls in their own handmade garments of one hundred percent wool.

I wish at this time also to express my gratitude to the wool growers who have so generously contributed to their respective State auxiliaries in making it possible to bring these girls here to Texas and to those organizations who are contributing to their entertainment while here.

#### Our Wool Exhibits

We have other phases of wool promotion which have been carried out in our organization. We are training to be alert for new uses for our wool, and our displays and exhibits throughout our wool growing States have created much comment, and certainly have made a definite mark of progress in attractive, unusual ways of utilizing our product.

Our display at the convention will assure you of the enthusiasm and ambition our ladies have in accepting their responsibility of seeking for new methods and new avenues for promo-



Mrs. Delbert Chipman, immediate past Auxiliary President, hands the gavel to Mrs. Nina Lung of Yakima, Washington, who will lead the women's group for the next two years. Other officers are, left to right: Mrs. Leonard Longmire of Selah, Washington, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. J. W. Vance, Coleman, Texas, First Vice President, and Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Press Correspondent. Mrs. J. T. Murdock of Heber City, Utah, is Second Vice President, and Mrs. Mike Hayes of Denver, Colorado, Historian. The fruit in the table centerpiece drew many ah's and oh's. It was made of wool.

tion work. These displays have been used incessantly in demonstration work with groups of ladies in clubs, churches and civic groups at many places where women are looking for new ideas. They reflect the ambition and pride of achievement. By finding these new fields of usefulness, our wool is becoming of greater value to the public.

I also wish to say "thank you" to the donors of the two rams which were sold at the National Ram Sale for the Auxiliary work. Also hats off to Secretary Jones who made the arrangements for this assistance and who never fails to give us much-needed advice and cooperation.

There was once a man who lost his wife, and as friends came to view her body, they had many nice things to say of her. One of them said, "My but she was a fine woman!" He replied by saying—"Yes, she was, and I came nearly telling her so once."

Unlike this man, I am going to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to my husband and family for their continued cooperation. They have made many sacrifices in our home in order for me to carry on my share of this Auxiliary work. My husband has left his business many times in or-

der to accompany me to conventions and other places where my duties have called me. Together we have enjoyed our contacts with you wool growing friends.

#### Lamb Promotion Work

Our women of the Auxiliary are ever conscious of the value of lamb and our project of last year of encouraging lamb on the baby's diet has moved it up in popularity among the essential foods for toddlers. We will repeat again—this year our slogan is:

*If you would have your toddler bright and gay  
Put lamb in his diet every day.*

If our children develop a liking for lamb when they are young I guarantee they will ask for lamb the rest of their lives and our lamb-eating population will rapidly increase.

There have been many lamb demonstrations held throughout our territory and hundreds of cook books and helpful pamphlets distributed, and we believe this effort is increasing its popularity.

The National Live Stock & Meat



Board, American Meat Institute, Swift's, Armour's, Wilson, Cudahy and other independent packers have generously contributed helpful materials for our use in our educational program. We are grateful for their contributions.

During the past two years, I have visited all auxiliary-organized States, several of them twice, and have also visited Nevada, California and Arizona in the interest of organization and "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. I attended the 4-H Congress at Chicago where I made awards of 20 blankets of 100 percent wool. These awards have been made by our Auxiliary for a number of years. I have visited State conventions and wish to report that wherever I go I find the same enthusiasm among the women, who are ever anxious to assume their responsibilities in the promotional and educational work for which they were organized. I would also like to mention that the most active are those States where the wool growers are taking an interest in the work of the Auxiliary and are not afraid to compliment them on their efforts.

As National President of the Wool Growers Auxiliary, I am deeply interested in our youth. I am concerned about their welfare. I am anxious that we keep them close to us—to guide and help them to a better future. There is no other industry which has such possibilities for a successful, happy home life as does that of a wool grower family, but are we measuring up to our highest possibilities? Are we furnishing opportunity for happy living and individual development of our children? Have we given them the assurance that there is a place for them in our industry and that they must prepare themselves to meet its needs? If we are to have friendly relations in business, in our social and religious life we must train for it in the home. To love one another is the true way to peace, security and all things worth while that men strive for; it builds confidence and strengthens home ties. I am sure we are all agreed that our children are our most important product and should receive our first and every consideration.

Let us teach our youth how to conserve and use our natural resources so that they can contribute most effectively to the welfare of our people. The resources given by nature to this

country are rich and extensive. The material foundation of our growth and economic development lies in the bounty of our fields, the expanse of our plains, the wealth of our forests, the energy of our waters—even the richness of our desert. Teach them to promote the efficient production and utilization of products of the soil as essential to the health and welfare of our people. Let us educate them in marketing and give them practical experience in agricultural economics in marketing of our sheep. Let's have them learn while doing.

Our sewing project "Make It Yourself With Wool" is not only a project for construction of material but it is a character-building project as well. We are helping to take care of the leisure hours by furnishing constructive, uplifting activity and a wholesome responsibility. These girls are too busy to yield to the wiles of a loose society. After seeing its success, I am looking forward with great anticipation to a similar project being carried out for our boys in this same age group. I recommend at this convention that a

proper youth program be worked out for our boys, giving them supervised activity relative to our industry.

The Future Farmers of America and the 4-H Club are national organizations of boys studying vocational agriculture. They are non-profit, non-political, farm youth organizations of voluntary membership designed to take their place along with other agencies striving for the development of leadership, the building of a more permanent agriculture and the improvement of country life. They offer projects to improve values and improve practices. They aim to teach better ways of doing things.

The Future Farmers of America organization is directed by the Department of Education and the Federal Government and is open to boys between the ages of 14 and 21. Is there any industry more eligible for assistance from these two great organizations than we are? These boys are given awards each year at the National F. F. A. Convention at Kansas City, and they can be boys who have won through sheep production.



Style and wool go everywhere—even to square dances. These personality square dance skirts, sold by Rancho Tags of Del Rio, Texas, were presented by the president and past presidents of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association to Miss Elizabeth G. Schubert of Gooding, Idaho, and Miss Marilyn Hansen of Lovell, Wyoming, senior and junior grand prize winners in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest at the National Convention. Miss



Schubert, left, models skirt, "Sheep of the Golden West," while Miss Hansen, above, shows her "Readin', writin' and arithmetic" number.



Many awards are given by banks, industries, etc. I recommend that the wool growers and Auxiliary groups encourage our boys to take advantage of this opportunity and that we make an award to one or more outstanding boy in sheep production as individual States and associations and also as a national organization.

With the cooperation of others interested we have worked out a sheet of qualifications which we wish to submit for your consideration:

1. The candidate must have been enrolled in vocational agricultural classes and an active member F. F. A. for at least two years.

2. Must have carried on and now have in operation an outstanding program of supervised farming, including productive enterprise project pertaining to wool or mutton production.

3. Must show outstanding ability as evidenced by his leadership, cooperation in student chapter and community activities.

4. Must have a satisfactory scholarship record as certified by the local school principal and agricultural teacher.

5. Must submit a written essay of 500 words stating his accomplishments and what his interest is in regard to sheep production, also his faith and aims in the development of a greater industry.

6. Must submit records showing his project activities

- a. Production costs
- b. Returns

7. Must have earned by sheep production and contributory projects at least \$100 as evidence of above records.

We also recommend that the executive committees appoint a national committee to work out details and a finance committee to work out the prizes to be awarded.

As our youth learn the things of vital importance to our industry, they will gain confidence and respect for our industry and increased love and respect for us. To have this love for each other in the home is the true way to peace, security and all things of worth that men strive for. Thinking and working together, let us solemnly dedicate our efforts to our youth—guiding them into a more prosperous era through sound policy of cooperative study, development and protection of our resources, and build for them a greater industry,

a greater America which, because of its strength, can be the dynamic power in helping to build a greater world.

Although we are only a small part of the world's industry, may we make enough out of it for adequate, comfortable living and the privileges of enjoying a few luxuries, and by our continued service to mankind may we

maintain our prestige. This we can do by getting a vision of our possibilities, and by having the faith and courage and determination to develop that vision. May we say with a smile on our lips: *Joy in our soul, spirit of service in our hearts, that we are and will continue to be "THE SALT OF THE EARTH."*

## The Oregon Report



Mrs. Peter Obiague of Burns, new President of the Oregon Auxiliary.

Our Auxiliary has 59 paid members, with two active chapters. Our main project is with the 4-H Clubs of Oregon. This past year we gave 84 awards and two 4-H Summer School Scholarships. We gave awards in every county in the following manner:

\$155 to 20 youngsters (both boys and girls) for 4-H Sheep Projects in 11 counties.

\$180 to 20 girls in 16 counties for the Junior and Senior Dollar Dinner Contests. These are dinners in which the girls buy the food, prepare and serve the meal which features lamb.

At the Oregon State Fair in the clothing exhibit the awards for the best woolen suits and dresses were woolen yardages sufficient to make a similar garment, the material chosen by girls themselves. They present the bill to us. These awards totaled \$72.07. In the clothing demonstration contest we awarded \$30 to four girls for the best demonstration using woolen material. In the sewing contest using woolen ma-

terial we awarded \$10 as a first prize and \$5 as a second prize. Also at the State Fair were the Dollar Dinner Contests featuring lamb, in which we gave \$30 to the four winners.

At the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, we awarded \$60 for the four best fleeces in the 4-H Wool Show: \$20 first prize, \$15 second, \$10 third, \$5 fourth. We presented hand shears as awards to the 4-H'ers showing the grand champion wether lamb, the reserve grand champion wether lamb, and the champion pen of market lambs.

Our convention this year was held in Portland (January 13-15). We had the pleasure of the presence of Mrs. Delbert Chipman, our National Auxiliary President. We held two short business meetings where it was decided that we would add a knitting project to our 4-H awards, and, also, rather than make woolen articles to sell at the bazaar at the National Convention, a collection of \$36.50 was taken up. This money was turned over to Mrs. A. S. Boyd, our wool promotion chairman. The first day of the convention the auxiliary ladies were guests of the Portland wool trade at luncheon at the Portland Hotel Mirror Room.

We held an election of officers with Mrs. Peter Obiague of Burns being elected president; Mrs. Stephen Thompson of Heppner, vice president; and Mrs. Russell K. Smith of Burns, secretary-treasurer. The meeting adjourned that we might meet with the men to hear talks by two 4-H girls on their sewing achievements and awards, and by two 4-H boys on their sheep projects. These youngsters were well received by the combined assembly.

Our program for the coming year will follow the same pattern.

Mrs. A. J. Connolly

# The Wool Market

**BUYERS** were busy contracting wools in Texas and Montana during February, but elsewhere in producing areas there was little activity. Early in the month, 12-months' wools in West Texas were being tied up at 70 and 71 cents f.o.b. shipping point, but as the wave gathered momentum the second week, a large volume was taken at prices up to 76 cents f.o.b. Wools purchased at this latter figure were estimated to cost around \$1.80 to \$1.85 clean, delivered at Boston.

Prevailing contract figure on 8-months' wools was 60 cents, while many clippings were being purchased at 30 cents f.o.b. On a Boston clean basis, the 8-months' wools were figured at around \$1.40. Contracting subsided somewhat toward the middle of the month in the Lone Star State as growers, particularly those with choice clips, were said to be holding back.

The following contracts were reported in Montana from February 18th through the 23rd:

Cascade area, 10,300 fleeces, 70c.

Dupuyer area, 1,500 fleeces, 62c.

Raynesford area, 500 fleeces, 62c.

Cut Bank area, about 4,100 fleeces from blackfaced yearlings, 61c.

Cut Bank area, about 6,200 fleeces from whitefaced yearlings and twos, 67c.

Kevin area, 3,000 fleeces, 61c.

Choteau area, 800 fleeces, 60c.

At Worland, Wyoming, one clip was reported as contracted at 60 cents.

In California, 85 cents per pound was the contract price on some 1,500 fleeces at Laytonville. This is the Frank C. Clarke clip, which has a reputation for exceptional quality. The Boston clean landed price on the Clarke clip is figured at around \$1.65 to \$1.70.

A little activity was reported in Colorado and along the Idaho-Nevada line the early part of March.

At Boston, the wool market was very quiet during most of February. This is the month, of course, in which most of the mills present their fall lines. To this may be attributed a considerable part of the doldrums of the Boston wool market, as mills usually await the reaction of buyers before committing themselves to purchases of the raw product. Also, it must be remembered that there is little spot wool, particularly fine,

available. What little activity there was at the opening of March was in three-eighths wools.

The American Woolen Company opened its fall men's wear fabrics at prices prevailing this spring, and it was expected that other mills would follow suit, although there has been some increase in production costs. Mr. Moses Pendleton, president of the American Woolen Company, in his report to the

## ARMY TO USE MORE MEDIUM GRADE WOOLS

There is good news for the producers of medium grade wools. On March 4th the Army Quartermaster Corps announced that it had adopted a new standard of wool tops for its future cloth needs, calling for the use of medium grade wools in place of the present finer grades. As a result of this announcement wool tops went up as much as 7 cents, with offers scarce.

The above information is published through the courtesy of J. A. Hogle & Company over whose private wire the information was received. The new specifications of course do not apply to bids previously requested and referred to in the Wool Market Report this month.

stockholders of that company, said that "it seemed probable the company will operate in 1949 at a somewhat reduced volume with a narrower profit margin." There was a decided falling off in the demand for men's wear fabrics the latter part of 1948. However, the strength in the market for women's wear, plus military orders, made it possible for mills to operate profitably that year, he said.

The men's wear market continues sticky, while the women's wear market continues good. Apparently, if any curtailment is done in the clothing side of the family budget, the men suffer. The effect of the "new look" on the demand for women's wear must also be taken into consideration in the market analysis.

The Government has been issuing instructions and calling for bids on different types of fabrics for military use. During the month, they issued invita-

tions for bids on 4,000,000 linear yards of 18-ounce wool serge and 1,625,000 yards of wool velour. They also called for bids on 55,000 yards of wool kersey and 5,000 pairs of wool ski socks.

## Foreign Markets

Fine wool continues to be in strong demand at the foreign auctions. The Commercial Bulletin reports the receipt of a cable on February 26th in which the sale prices of Merino wools were reported from 5 to 7½ percent higher.

## Germany to Buy U. S. Wools

A German commission arrived in this country during the month to purchase wools. They have \$5,000,000 of funds under the Economics Cooperation Administration, and want another \$5,000,000. If their request for the additional sum is granted their purchases would probably run between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds of grease wool. The purchase, of course, will be confined to the stock wools of the commodity Credit Corporation. Like everyone else, Germany wants fine wool, and there are still quite a few lots in the C.C.C. stockpile that would probably grade around 60's. If they cannot get enough 60's or better, they are reported as willing to take 58's and 56's. Such purchase would reduce the C.C.C. stockpile, but not the less desirable wools in it.

## Russian Purchases

This column has referred previously to the fact that Russia was a purchaser of considerable volume of Dominion wools during 1948. It is now reported that the United States Treasury and some other Government agencies are making inquiries as to why Russia and some of the European countries receiving financial aid from the United States are able to get a more advantageous rate of exchange, and hence outbid American buyers on Australian and other British wools. Russia, it is shown, did not buy any wools in Australia until January, 1948, but from February to October their purchases are figured at close to 24,000,000 pounds. John G.



Wright, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is considering the bill to extend the Marshall Plan, that countries receiving aid under this Plan can purchase sterling at \$3.20 a pound, whereas the United States buyers must pay \$4.03, which is the official rate. He urged that American business be given the same opportunity to purchase sterling as the European countries, so that they could compete with them.

#### Correction

The report of the sealed bid sale at Portland, Oregon, in last month's issue, erroneously said it was conducted by the Pacific Wool Growers. The sale was held by the Western Wool Storage Company. One clip of 80,000 pounds sold at the peak price of 65½ cents, or \$1.86 clean landed Boston. The clean price for this wool is about 15 cents above last year's price for comparable wools.

## National Western Wool Awards

NEW Mexico A & M College walked off with grand champion fleece honors at the 1949 National Western wool show with a fleece from a Rambouillet ram that barely nosed out the reserve champion fleece shown by R. B. "Bob" Rogerson of Walden, Colorado. Rogerson's fleece was from a Columbia ram.

The Osborn Trophy, awarded by the Colorado Wool Growers Association each year to the exhibitor of the best Colorado fleece, went to Louis Visintainer, Craig, on a quarter-blood territory fleece.

The sweepstakes prize for the best exhibit of the show went to Fuller Ranch, Picacho, New Mexico, along with a championship ribbon for the championship medium fleece in the territory division.

The champion fine territory fleece award went to A. S. Paterson, Roswell, New Mexico, and the coarse to Martin Corn, also of Roswell.

In the champion farm flock fleece competition, Grant Ovley & Son, Monte Vista, Colorado, won the fine championship and the medium championship went to the University of Wyoming.

—The Record Stockman

## SHEEP TOPS AT 1949 NATIONAL WESTERN

Denver, Colorado, January 14-22, 1949

Champion Hampshire ram: Ward Smith of Fort Collins, Colorado.  
Champion Hampshire ewe: J. G. Heit of Denver, Colorado.  
Champion Corriedale ram: C. R. Sanderson and Sons of Monte Vista, Colorado.  
Champion Corriedale ewe: Eugene Rockey of Center, Colorado.  
Champion Rambouillet ram: New Mexico A & M College.  
Champion Rambouillet ewe: New Mexico A & M College.  
Champion Southdown ram: Doak Brothers of Hallsville, Missouri.  
Champion Southdown ewe: Doak Brothers.  
Champion Suffolk ram: Crandell Prize Sheep Farms of Ithaca, Michigan.  
Champion Suffolk ewe: F. H. Davidson and Sons of Saratoga, Wyoming.  
Champion Columbia ram: R. J. Shown of Monte Vista, Colorado.  
Champion Columbia ewe: W. F. McGee of Center, Colorado.  
Grand champion fat lamb: Doak Brothers of Hallsville, Missouri (Southdown).  
Champion carload fat sheep: Eugene Doversberger of Brighton, Colorado (Southdown).

## Official Acts Of American National

A. A. SMITH of Sterling, Colorado, will head the American National Live Stock Association again during 1949. Loren Bamert, of Ione, California, was also re-elected as first vice president. New second vice presidents include: Charles E. Myers, Evanston, Wyoming; J. M. Cartwright, Phoenix, Arizona; Jack Mansfield, Vega, Texas; C. K. Malone Choteau, Montana, and Claude Olson, Ludlow, South Dakota. F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colorado, who has been executive secretary of the cattlemen's group for 20 years, was reappointed, and Radford Hall will serve as assistant secretary.

The cattlemen met in North Platte, Nebraska, January 11th to 13th and the fact that they were in the center of the storm belt at that time may have influenced the delegates somewhat in selecting Miami, Florida, as the site for their 1950 convention.

The cattlemen in formal resolutions:

Commended and resolved to make available to stockmen the lessons learned in developing and applying sound conservation practices.

Opposed arbitrary price controls or the power to impose them by executive order.

Urged that the U. S. Weather Bureau Station under consideration for Scottsbluff, Nebraska, be established.

Commended the National Live Stock and Meat Board and its staff for their service to the industry and recommended that producers give to it liberal moral and financial support.

Urged the barring of shipments to the Swan Island quarantine station from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists.

Expressed sincere gratitude to the Government of Mexico, President Aleman and his Secretary of Agriculture, Senor Ortiz Garza, and to Senor Oscar Flores, Sub-Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Government of the United States and General Harry H. Johnson, co-director, for work done

in the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease.

Protested the continuation of export controls on fats and oils.

Urged that if reciprocal trade is to continue the United States Tariff Commission be given power to protect agriculture from a flood of imports.

Commended efforts of Packers and Stock Yards Administration to broaden its service to the industry and urged that it continue in this direction as fast as economies and improvements permit.

Opposed laws or orders which might deprive producers of surplus military lands formerly used by them.

Requested laws (1) naming grazing as one of the basic uses of national forest lands; (2) creating national forest advisory boards, and (3) providing for issuance of 10-year permits.

Petitioned Congress for Federal land legislation modeled after the decentralized Bureau of Land Management set-up, with offices in the West nearer the people and the land and with local autonomous boards for multiple-use lands representing livestock, wildlife, timber, mining, recreation, etc., and recommended that laws offering conservation aid by Government be drawn on a decentralized plan so that research of land grant colleges and agencies set up by states can be used.

Asked the National Advisory Council of the B.L.M. to use every means to get appropriation necessary to put the Nicholson Plan (an agreement on personnel, appropriations and general administrative detail) in full operation in fiscal year 1950.

Asked that grazing fee money, except that allocated to public schools and roads, be applied to range improvement practices.

Urged that transfer cuts in forest permits be discontinued.

Urged the railroads to comply with assurances given to Interstate Commerce Commission not to upset rate relationships on livestock and its products.

Asked that carriers be made subject, in damage to livestock, to liability for court costs and reasonable attorney's fee in suits to recover the full actual loss.

Asked amendment to Railway Labor Act that will protect the public by giving it a voice in wage controversies.

Asked for repeal of certain Federal excise taxes.

Commended the United States Chamber of Commerce on its policy in the public land and agricultural program and suggested that members acquaint themselves with the policy.

Commended the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board in its endeavor to reduce the 25,000,000 annual loss to the industry in bruises, deaths and crippling.



# 1949 Livestock Numbers

THE descent of sheep numbers from 1942, the most recent high point in the sheep population of the United States of America, is graphically shown for the 13 Western States in the table set up here. The National Wool Grower is able to publish it through the courtesy of F. W. Beier, Jr., Western Live Stock Statistician of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., whose headquarters are at Denver.

The first column in the table shows what percentage the inventories, as of January 1st this year, are of those for the same date in 1942. The difference between these percentages and 100 gives the percentage decrease. For the U. S. as a whole, sheep numbers have declined 43.6 percent since 1942; for the 13 Western States, the falling off amounts to 42.4 percent; and for the 35 Native States, the decrease is 46.4 percent.

"Stock sheep and lambs continued to decline during 1948," says the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its report as of January 1, 1949, "making 7 years of continuous decline in inventories. Stock sheep and all sheep numbers are the lowest of record, dating back to 1867. Stock sheep numbers are now 27,818,000 head, a decline of 7 percent or 2,158,000 head during 1948 and are 21,528,000 head below the recent peak numbers of 49,346,000 head on January 1, 1942. Stock sheep in the 13 Western States declined 7 percent during 1948, with Texas showing a decline of 12 percent. Sheep and lambs on feed for market January 1, 1949 totaled 4,145,000, a decrease of 15 percent or 706,000 head, from a year earlier and the smallest number on feed since 1925.

"Breeding ewes 1 year old and over declined nearly 7 percent. Ewe lambs held for replacement were 4 percent below a year earlier and only about 18 percent of the breeding ewes which is not sufficient to check the decline in ewe inventories, considering the large disposal of ewes.

"The total value of all sheep and lambs was \$548,915,000 compared with \$534,679,000 last year. The average value of stock sheep was \$17 against \$15.

"Drouth in Texas was a major factor

State	1949 % of 1942	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Arizona	56	405	420	459	515	557	644	679	719
California	55	1652	1721	1912	2078	2445	2658	2828	2977
Colorado	63	1185	1222	1260	1465	1575	1752	1851	1889
Idaho	53	986	1108	1097	1192	1324	1471	1672	1858
Montana	50	1923	1923	2068	2433	2862	3367	3660	3853
Nevada	67	458	472	477	530	570	619	662	698
New Mexico	66	1393	1406	1445	1582	1817	1974	2081	2103
Oregon	46	720	713	758	861	1037	1192	1419	1577
South Dakota	39	808	864	1027	1204	1513	1880	2041	2064
Texas	63	6508	7395	8126	9130	9611	10,117	10,539	10,332
Utah	65	1381	1469	1469	1632	1700	1820	1990	2137
Washington	58	338	331	364	400	430	485	571	583
Wyoming	57	2070	2250	2344	2548	2800	3198	3544	3654
Total 13 West Sheep States	57.6	19,827	21,294	22,806	25,570	28,241	31,177	33,537	34,444
Total 35 Native Sheep States	53.6	7991	8682	9319	10,029	11,368	13,093	14,659	14,902
U. S. Total	56.4	27,818	29,976	32,125	35,599	39,609	44,270	48,196	49,346

Stock Sheep only. Does not include sheep and lambs on feed for market.

Source: Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

in the heavy liquidation of sheep during 1948, but other important sheep producing States registered decreases that were encouraged by numerous factors. These included high prices for feeder and slaughter lambs, losses from predators, shifting to more profitable alternatives in farming and ranching, as well as various management difficulties."

Percentage changes in stock sheep numbers in the Western States during 1948 are estimated by the B.A.E. as follows:

State	% Decrease
Arizona	4
California	4
Colorado	3
Idaho	11
Montana	None
Nevada	3
New Mexico	1
South Dakota	6
Texas	12
Utah	8
Wyoming	8
	% increase
Oregon	1
Washington	2

Sheep and lambs on feed at the first of the year in 1949 and in 1948 are shown for the 13 Western States and the United States as a whole, in a separate table.

Other important statements in the

1949 Live Stock Inventory are as follows:

Livestock and poultry on farms and ranches declined slightly during 1948 to the lowest level since 1939. Since reaching the all-time peak on January 1, 1944, numbers have dropped for 5 straight years. However, the decline during 1948 was only 1 percent and was less than occurred in any year since numbers started downward. While the total inventory for all species was down from January 1 a year ago, there were marked differences in the changes that took place among the various species. The number of all cattle was up slightly, hogs showed a modest increase, and turkeys were up sharply. On the other hand, the number of sheep, horses, mules and chickens were smaller at the end of the year than at the beginning.

No adjustments have been made in the January 1 estimates for livestock losses since that date in storm areas of the West.

When the different species are combined on the basis of their relative economic importance, numbers of livestock declined about 1 percent, and poultry, 2 percent. Milk animals—milk cows and heifers and heifer calves for milk—show a decrease of 2 percent. Meat animals—all cattle, hogs and sheep—showed little change, and work-stock was down 9 percent.

All species of livestock and poultry were on the decline during the first part of 1948 as reduced feed supplies from the 1947 crops curtailed feeding operations and prompted marketings and close culling of flocks and breeding herds. The downward trend in production was reversed, as the feed outlook brightened with a record corn crop in the making and livestock and livestock product prices improved in relation to feed prices, even though livestock prices declined sharply late in the year. An 8 percent increase was registered in the fall pig crop, 19 percent more cattle and calves

(Continued on page 44)



For Shipping Pneumonia

**SULMET\***

SULFAMETHAZINE

*Lederle*

When the first signs of shipping pneumonia are noted among your sheep, use SULMET Sulfamethazine promptly to control this dangerous disease. This wonder-drug among the sulfas has an enviable record in averting losses.

Frequently, one treatment with SULMET Sulfamethazine will clear up the infection; or one or two more at 24-hour intervals are usually sufficient.

If possible, sheep with pneumonia should be separated immediately from the flock to prevent spread of the disease.

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SULMET Sulfamethazine is available as a powder, in OBLET\* form, and as SULMET Sodium Sulfamethazine SOLUTION INJECTABLE (by or on the prescription of a veterinarian).

Every attempt should be made to secure a diagnosis for maximum efficiency in the use of this product. For best management practices and disease control procedures, consult your veterinarian.

If your dealer cannot supply you with *Lederle* products, please send us his name.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



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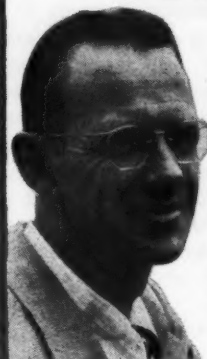
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## DOG MEN SAY:

### "Feed Friskies-

*For Complete  
NUTRITION"*



**BOB ZACHO**, prominent breeder and handler, North Hollywood, Calif., says: "I feed Friskies exclusively, to all breeds and ages, because years of experience have proved that it keeps my dogs in top condition."

**FRISKIES** is a favorite among professional dog men everywhere. For over 16 years these experts—whose business it is to keep dogs in championship form—have recommended Friskies, and have used it exclusively in their own kennels.

Friskies has won this professional favor because it is a *complete* dog food—scientifically balanced to provide *all* the elements dogs are known to need for *total nourishment*, for top condition and appearance.

## DOGS SAY:



*"For Delicious  
TASTE"*

Dogs of every breed and age love Friskies "meaty" taste and smell.

## EVERYBODY SAYS:

*"For Amazing ECONOMY"*

Friskies is concentrated to over 90% actual food value. Feed it *alone* for complete nutrition. No costly supplements are necessary.

5 SIZES: 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 Lbs.



Feed Both for Variety

KEEP YOUR DOGS FRISKY  
WITH

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A Carnation Quality Product

were on feed by January 1, 1949, more sows were held back for farrowing the 1949 spring pig crop.

With January 1 stocks of feed grains on farms 57 percent above last year, and livestock and poultry numbers slightly smaller, the supply of feed in relation to livestock numbers was much more favorable than last year and the most favorable ever experienced.

O-O-O-O

The number of all cattle and calves on farms and ranches increased 0.5 percent during 1948. The increase was from 78,126,000 January 1, 1948 to 78,495,000 head January 1, 1949, thereby breaking the downtrend in numbers which began in 1945. Cattle and calf numbers were at an all-time peak at the beginning of 1945 with 85,573,000 head. The number this January 1 was 8 percent below that peak, but was about 17 percent larger than the 1935-39 pre-war average of 66,814,000 head.

Principal areas of the Nation showing increases in cattle numbers during 1948 are the western corn-belt States where there was a large increase in the number of cattle being fattened in feed lots on January 1, 1949, and in the Mountain States and the Pacific Coast States except California. Numbers were smaller than a year earlier in most of the South Atlantic and South Central States. In Texas, cattle numbers decreased for the fifth successive year to 8,235,000 head, the lowest number since 1942.

Changes in the age and sex classification of animals are of particular significance this year. Beef cows and heifers, one year old and over, total 20,750,000 head and account for 26.4 percent of the total inventory of cattle and calves. This unusually high percentage of female beef animals reveals efforts of stockmen to maintain herds for continued large calf crops and possible expansion in production. The number of steers one year old and over totaled 7,415,000 head, an increase of 10 percent, reflecting the larger number of cattle in feed lots. The number of bulls declined, but the numbers of calves under one year of age increased a little over one percent.

Milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over totaled 24,450,000 head January 1, 1949, a decrease of 2 percent or 589,000 head during 1948. This number was the smallest since 1931. The number of milk cows, as was the case with the number of total cattle, reached a peak in 1945 with 27,770,000 head and the number has declined each year since. The number of heifer calves being kept for replacement at 6,608,000 head is 121,000 head larger than a year earlier, but the number of one to two year old milk heifers was 2 percent smaller.

Cattle prices despite declines late in the year made further substantial gains during 1948 and on January 1, 1949 the average value per head set a new high of \$135.00, or \$19.00 higher than a year earlier. Milk cow prices advanced sharply to \$193.00, an increase of \$29.00. The larger number of cattle together with increased prices resulted in a record inventory value of \$10,587 million. This was an increase of 16 percent from \$9,094 million value January 1, 1948 and marked the first time in the history of the cattle industry that the inventory value has exceeded 10 billion dollars.

The number of hogs on farms January 1, 1949 was estimated at 57,130,000 head, 4 percent above the 55,028,000 on farms January 1, 1948 and 6 percent below the 1938-47 average. This is the largest January 1 number since 1946 but is 32 percent below the all-time peak of 83,741,000 on



farms January 1, 1944. Most of the increase in numbers occurred in the North Central States. The West North Central States which have about 4 percent of the total hogs, increased numbers 7 percent, while the East North Central States, with about 27 percent of the total hogs, increased 3 percent. Increases were recorded in all the Western States except Arizona. Other States in this group showed increases ranging from 2 percent in Washington to 20 percent in New Mexico. The South Atlantic group of States which registered a 3 percent decrease, was the only group to show fewer hogs on farms. Only two States in this group, Maryland and Florida, showed increases.

The number of hogs under six months of age on farms January 1, 1949, is estimated at 29,449,000 head. This is about 8 percent above the number on farms January 1, 1948 and reflects the increase in the 1948 fall pig crop. Sows and gilts estimated at 9,998,000 head on farms January 1, 1949 are up 14 percent from a year earlier, and are in line with the increase in farrowing intentions for the spring of 1949. Other hogs over 6 months old, estimated at 17,692,000 head, were off 7 percent from a year ago, and were at the lowest level since 1949.

#### SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED JANUARY 1 (EACH YEAR)

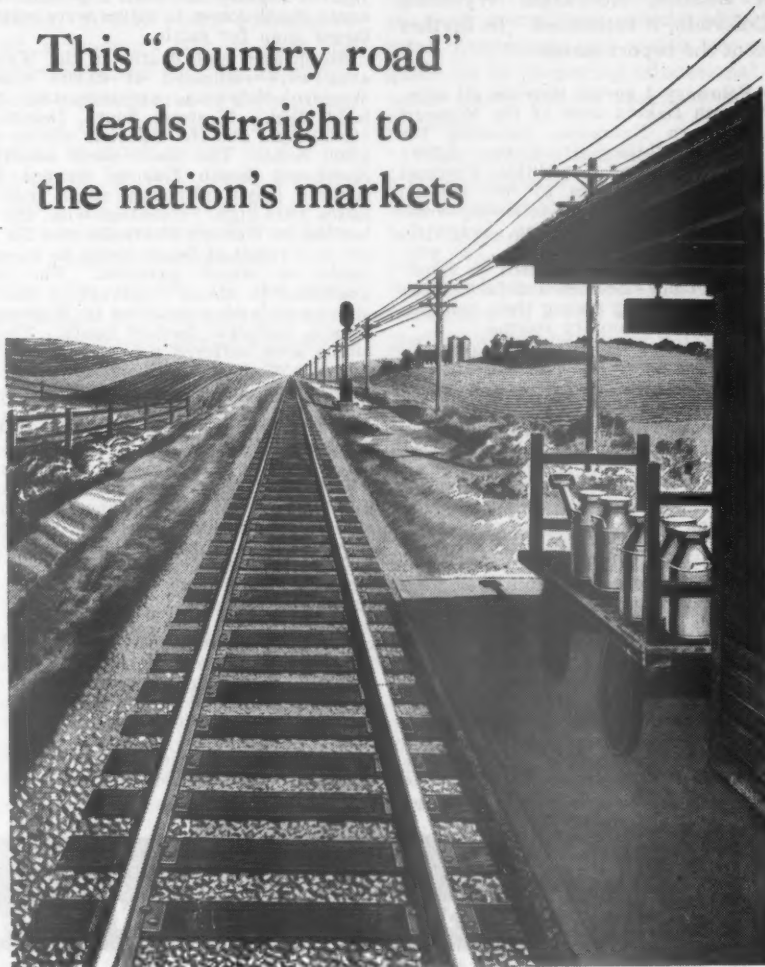
	(1949 (Preliminary))	(1948) (Revised)
Arizona	15,000	55,000
California	198,000	256,000
Colorado	520,000	675,000
Idaho	115,000	115,000
Montana	216,000	245,000
Nevada	15,000	22,000
New Mexico	30,000	44,000
Oregon	18,000	20,000
South Dakota	153,000	191,000
Texas	120,000	100,000
Utah	75,000	140,000
Washington	24,000	41,000
Wyoming	100,000	165,000
Total 13 Western States	1,599,000	2,069,000
Total United States	4,145,000	4,851,000

## Storm Losses

**F. W. BEIER, Jr.**, western live stock statistician of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., was in Salt Lake City on February 24th, making a survey of livestock storm losses. The task, he said, was a difficult one as reports of losses differed so much, even for the same location. One man would report no losses at all, while his neighbor had suffered severely, he said.

On February 14th, the B.A.E. released a statement on storm losses of livestock to February 1st, which was probably a little premature, as there were such damaging storms during the first half of that month. Approximately 97,000 sheep and lambs and 81,000 cattle had perished in the storms in

## This "country road" leads straight to the nation's markets



● The early American farmer knew every turn of the winding road on which he made the all-day trip to the nearest town—his only market.

Today the farmer's market begins at the nearest railroad loading platform—and extends to profitable markets all over the land.

Last year, for example, the railroads helped move the greatest harvest ever produced in a single year by any nation. They also hauled the bulk of the other raw materials produced by our nation's farms, forests, and mines—as well as most of our manufactured products. And they handled the entire job for an average charge of only 1¼ cents for hauling a ton a mile.

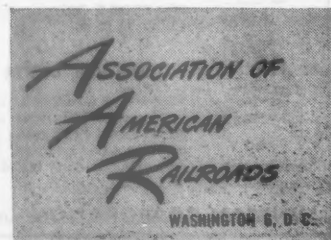
In performing this service, the American railroads once again proved to be the most efficient and economical transportation system in the world. To do an even better and more efficient job in the future, the railroads are now buying cars and

engines, reducing grades and curves, improving signals and shops, adding to their facilities—at a cost of a billion dollars a year.

The only way the railroads can carry on such a program for still better service is to have earnings which are more nearly in line with today's costs—earnings which will justify the large investments needed.

★

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South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado, it estimated. In further comment the report states:

The February 1 survey covered all counties in South Dakota west of the Missouri River; western Nebraska, including the well-known sandhills; all of the eastern half of Wyoming, and in addition, Fremont and Sweetwater counties in the western half of that State; and the following counties in Colorado: Weld, Logan, Sedgwick, Washington, Morgan and Yuma. The estimates of death losses were based on voluntary reports from stockmen and farmers on death losses occurring among their holdings as a result of the January storms.

The death losses to cattle and calves by February 1 in the area surveyed amounted to about 2 percent of the cattle and calves on hand January 1 and a little over 5 percent of the stock sheep. Death losses of other livestock and of poultry were relatively light compared with cattle and sheep although in individual cases losses were excessive. In general, the area is not very important in the production of hogs and poultry . . . .

Of the total deaths of cattle and calves to February 1, about 46,000 head perished in Nebraska, 16,000 head in South Dakota, 16,000 head in Wyoming and 3,000 head in Colorado. The percentage loss was highest in Wyoming where it was about 3 percent of the cattle population in the area surveyed. It was lightest in Colorado where deaths were about 1 percent of the population of the counties involved. In Western Nebraska deaths of cattle and calves amounted to somewhat over 2½ percent of the total, while in South Dakota deaths

figured slightly less than 2 percent. In all areas, death losses to calves were relatively larger than for cattle.

Sheep and lamb deaths in the Wyoming area were estimated at 49,000 head. In Western Nebraska, approximately 23,000 head died. Western South Dakota lost 13,000 head and the Colorado section about 2,000 head. The main sheep country in Northwest South Dakota escaped heavy general losses although some individual losses were high. Percentage-wise, the number lost in Western Nebraska was the highest as a result of heavy losses to sheep and lambs on wheat pastures. The deaths amounted to about 7 percent of the total sheep and lamb population in Western Nebraska, including feed-lot lambs. The Wyoming area suffered a 5 percent loss with Laramie County hit about the hardest of any county. The number lost in Western South Dakota amounted to about 2½ percent of the inventory, while in Colorado deaths were less than 1 percent of the total sheep and lambs in the six counties covered.

Individual death losses from the January 2-5 blizzard were staggering in some instances, but the majority of stockmen and farmers reported modest losses with many entirely escaping death losses. Aside from outright deaths many animals suffered injury from exposure. Cases of frozen feet and udders, and frost injury to other parts of the body are reported. Some frosthitten animals have been marketed. There is much concern over the condition of cattle and sheep throughout the area, especially the breeding stock. Producers have been unable to maintain the condition of their livestock as continuing storms make it increasingly difficult to feed and care for

them. Shrinkage has been heavy with condition of both cattle and sheep showing a sharp drop during the month of January. With many breeding cows and ewes in poor or weak condition, it is expected that the percentage calf and lamb crop will be below average, and that more than usual losses will be experienced in the 1949 crops as well as in the breeding herds.

More complete data on storm losses will undoubtedly be released later.

## Reasons For Promotion Merger

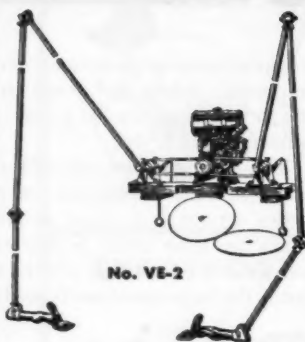
(Continued from page 28)

for the promotion of this product and that product in order to sustain or increase markets. The general term conjures up the image of sensational stunts, of apple weeks, or "keep fresh with vitamins" week. It is reflected in photographs of beauties with or without clothes, and news stories which make people gasp with terror or laugh with amusement.

All of these devices are part of the paraphernalia of modern exploitation. But as we view it the promotion of wool has more serious facets.

Wool is the fiber most essential to the health and comfort of mankind. Every

## Sunbeam STEWART SHEARING EQUIPMENT... Dependable, Long Lasting



No. VE-2

### PORTABLE MACHINES

#### Double Unit

Complete plant for team of two. Can be used from rear of truck, auto trunk, trailer or a small platform. Has two clutch brackets, powered by 1½ hp. air-cooled engine. Two special grinder discs do a perfect job of sharpening and reduce operating costs. 3-section jointed shafts permit use under any shearing conditions. **No. VE-2**, \$225. (Denver and West, \$232.)

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Lightweight, one-man unit. Easy-to-handle. Pays for itself. **No. VD-1**, \$155. (Denver and West, \$160.)

### MACHINES

#### without engine or motor

Use your own engine or motor with this clutch bracket shearing gear. At right is one mounted on a simple easily constructed stand. Can also be placed on wall or post. Low initial cost. Uses flat or V-belt. Complete with clutch bracket, E-B Handpiece, combs, cutters and choice of shafts. **No. VB-2** (illustrated) with 3-section 126" shaft, \$75. (Denver and West \$76.50.)

**No. VB-1** with 2-section, 67" shaft, \$65. (Denver and West, \$66.50.) **No. VB-3** with 2-section, 42" shaft, \$65. (Denver and West, \$66.50.)



No. VB-2

### Special Combs and Cutters Available for Wide Handpieces



P1082

#### ARIZONA THIN COMB

Developed for hard, gummy sheep. Pointed teeth enter wool freely—keeps tallies up. **No. P1082** Arizona Thin Comb, \$1.65 ea.



80 Y

#### THIN HEEL CUTTER

Shearers tell us this comb cuts faster, better, lasts longer and grinds right. Fork yokes put more pressure on front end nearer point where cutting is done. **No. 80 Y** Thin Heel Cutter, \$0.65 ea.

#### SW—PROTECTIVE COMB

Leaves enough stubble to protect sheep from cold, storms, sunburn. Teeth with medium sized runners alternate with teeth of standard shape. **No. SW** Protective Comb, \$2.50 ea.



SW

#### AAA CUTTER

Finest cutter made. Cutter teeth mesh better with comb teeth. Produces more efficient cutting angles for faster, cleaner shearing. **No. 34AB**, AAA Cutter, \$0.65 ea.



34AB

### E-B HANDPIECE



Stands up under the high speed required by expert shearers. Careful distribution of weight gives the "feel" experts like. High quality tool steel used in parts subjected to wear makes this Handpiece last longer. **No. E-B**, \$24.50.

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dollar of cost which accrue to wool as it moves from the sheep's back into consumer products increase its cost to the public. The ultimate cost of any wool product determines basically the size of its markets. Therefore a fundamental factor in any successful wool program is to investigate scientifically the validity of these costs, and wherever possible, to endeavor to lower them. We cannot expect to do this alone, but we believe that we can stimulate interest and action among all elements of the converting industries in research and engineering projects which will aid them in more expert and economical operations.

Distribution today practically doubles the cost of any product. A very weak link in the long chain of processes which begin with the fleece of the sheep is in distribution. We propose to survey this field and to educate the merchandising personnel of all distributors from buyer to sales people as to the exclusive values of wool, so that they may pass this information along to the public.

The purchase of wool clothing is the largest expenditure every man, woman

and child in this country makes for apparel items. A man's suit, overcoat or top coat, a woman's suit or coat and the children's outer clothes all represent major expenditures of the clothing dollar. The man who buys a \$50 suit is spending as much money in this one investment as he will spend for five years more for shirts; ten years for socks; five years or more for neckties, and three years for underwear.

Further the quality of the outer clothing bought by both men and women determines the quality of accessories he will purchase. Therefore by maintaining high quality standards in the clothing sold their customers, retail stores are increasing the dollar value of every unit apparel sale in their stores. We intend to emphasize the importance of this fact, and to emphasize also the economy in upkeep of well-made wool clothing.

#### To Form Inter-Industrial Committees

We are already at work organizing inter-industrial committees representing leaders in the wool converting industries, including textile and apparel

manufacturers. We hope to organize advisory committees among educators, retail merchants and youth groups to guide us in preparing educational material which will be practical and productive.

With funds which are adequate for a comprehensive program in many allied fields we hope to increase the effectiveness of these efforts by appealing to the self-interests of all the elements whose business is wool. I look forward with a real anticipation to reporting to you next year what has been accomplished by The Wool Bureau.

With the cooperation of all wool interests now joined together in this far-reaching undertaking, I am confident that we will forge a weapon that will maintain the supremacy of wool and that will increase markets for all wool products. We have the public, the buying power, and the most universal acceptance wool has ever enjoyed. The task is to maintain this situation by combating the energetic, well-financed efforts of competitors to pre-empt our markets, and to keep the volatile trends of public demand directed toward wool—the golden fleece of mankind.

## “Hitting the Market”

Farmers try to sell livestock when prices are at a peak. But there's more to “hitting the market” than just good timing.

Having the right *kind* of livestock to sell is even more important. To sell at top prices, lambs, cattle, calves, and hogs must be of the type, size, finish and quality that can be processed into retail cuts bringing highest prices from consumers.

It takes no more work and no more feed to raise animals of good type than it does to raise poor ones. Livestock of good type carry a higher proportion of meat in the more valuable cuts, and command better prices.

Farmers who produce livestock that bring top market prices have more profitable operations.

Remember, you can only “hit the market” by selling the right *kind* of animals at the right time.

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**ELASTRATOR**  
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for bloodless castration of lambs and calves and docking of lambs.

One-man operation! Thousands in use. No cutting or crushing. Safer for operator. Use in any weather! Instrument stretches special rubber ring which contracts when in place, restricting circulation, causing parts to atrophy and fall off. Simple, easy.

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 Exclusive U. S. Distributors

## Objectives Of Wool Bureau, Inc.

(Continued from page 29)

annually between an American and a Dominion representative.

The New Wool Bureau represents a completely integrated and coordinated promotional unit for wool. It will have the combined financial support of both of the former separate organizations. It will merge personnel and it will be housed under a single roof.

The new organization will conduct a vigorous, well-planned program of technological and market research, education, trade surveys and promotion. A basic concept of its operation will be the use of funds for the purpose of stimulating manufacturers, mills, and retailers to maintain and increase their present expenditures for the promotion of wool and wool fabrics.

Let me clarify this point briefly: The combined funds of our new organization for wool promotion in this country represent only a comparatively small part of the millions of dollars spent annually on wool advertising, and promotion in the U. S. by all groups within the industry. It is our belief that we can be most effective by perfecting our own ability to stimulate all groups interested in wool to increase their own promotional efforts in behalf of wool.

As I have said, we are forming a team of intelligent, alert and hard-hitting experts from both of the former organizations, to which we will be adding some new members as the need arises. As we see it, this team must operate in four major areas which are organized as departments. They are: Science and Technology, Economics and Statistics, Trade Relations and Information.

The work of the Department of Science and Technology will keep abreast of all technical and scientific developments as they relate to wool: Create, develop and supervise technical projects and stimulate research in the field of wool technology. A notable beginning has been the International Wool Research Project of the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, N. J. As Mr. Ackerman has informed you this project was sponsored by the American Wool Council and the International Wool Secretariat, and supported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the wool growers of the U. S.,

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**TOP MAKERS**  
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**SHEEP PELTS  
 HIDES AND WOOL**  
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**BORDER COLLIE  
 SHEEP DOGS  
 FOR SALE**

in these critical times of labor shortage, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



**PETERSON STOCK FARM**  
 KERRVILLE, TEXAS

The National Wool Grower

and the British Dominions, and American wool textile manufacturers.

The Department of Economics and Statistics will assemble and analyze facts and figures on the world and domestic wool situation for staff use and for feature articles, speeches and trade literature. It will maintain an economic information service for the wool industry which answers numerous inquiries each month, and it will cooperate with other wool agencies, public and private, in improving and disseminating international wool facts, through the publication of the "Wool Digest."

The Department of Trade Relations will be the center of our trade promotional activities. It will analyze the needs and activities of the wool industry in order to insure productive program planning. It will coordinate and integrate this program with the various segments of the Nation's wool interests and it will exchange market and fashion information between centers of fashion in the United States and overseas.

The Department of Information will be the focal point of the Wool Bureau. Through it, news about wool will be developed and directed to appropriate and interested audiences such as trade groups, fashion experts and writers, buyers, designers, mill men, manufacturers and retailers, schools, teachers and, of course, the general public. It will utilize all means of communication to reach these audiences. As our program gains momentum there will be a continuing flow of news and information about wool especially prepared for newspapers, magazines, the trade press, radio and the potentially great medium of communication—television. Booklets and manuals aimed at specific audiences and designed to achieve clearly defined objectives will also be prepared, either independently or in cooperation with educational or industrial groups.

In addition, the Department of Information will maintain an authoritative library of pictures, films, fabric swatches, types of wool, periodicals, clippings, historical and technical publications, and up-to-date lists of audiences and sources. It will thus become the Central Source of Wool Information in this country.

It is obvious that this department will be one of the busiest spots in the new organization. It will have plenty to do in carrying out the functions which I have outlined, and in addition

it must aim to create several times a year some newsworthy event which will attract wide and favorable public attention to wool. These events, which Hollywood might call "Spectaculars," will serve to spotlight wool in the public mind.

In conclusion, I should like to say again that this opportunity to meet with the wool growers of our country for the first time has been a genuinely gratifying experience for me. It is my sincere hope that in the years to come I will have the privilege of reporting to you the part that the Wool Bureau is playing in extending the markets for one of nature's first treasures—WOOL.

## The Golden Fleece

(Continued from page 25)

see fit to retain this program as it is now written for the future.

During the year, I believe one of our greatest accomplishments was to restore friendly relations with the Boston and National Wool Trade Associations. May I add that they cooperate with us this time in our attempts to secure favorable and sound consideration from Congress, and let me, at this point, publicly express the very fine cooperation we have always received from the Western Wool Handlers both as individuals and as a group.

Since the producers of wool and lamb, and even of beef have been the targets of so many vicious and unfair attacks in the daily press, some national periodicals and even occasionally over the radio, your Executive Committee of the National, in its midsummer meetings in August, authorized the establishment on a modest scale, and under the direction of the National Wool Growers Association, a so-called Public Relations Division. This will be known as the Information Service of the National Wool Growers Association. The representatives of your Association indicated at that time that you had always had public relations problems of your own. This I can understand.

During the year, a great deal of work has been done on the public lands problems, on our relations with the U. S. Forest Service and on the ever present problems of freight rates. In connection with all these varied activities, I wish to commend the work of our very capable secretary of the National, Mr. J. M. Jones, and of Mr. J. Byron Wilson, our national legislative chairman.

I also wish to express particular appreciation of the fine work which has been done by the Lamb Industry Committee under the fine leadership of your former President, G. Norman Winder, who is so ably assisted by Howard Vaughn and many others.

Now that the votes of November 2nd have been counted, we will find many new faces in Congress and we will also miss many of our old friends. In my opinion, there will be a great deal to do for both the State and National Associations during the next session of Congress. Congress has the authority and can and will speak for itself. Surely, I will not presume at this time to make any predictions as to what decisions they will probably reach. I only hope that your representatives

(Continued on page 56)

## COLUMBIA SHEEP

The Breed today that will make the Industry tomorrow.

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**400 YEARLING RAMS**

To Be Held In September  
Date will be announced later

**C. W. DORNEY**

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125 Bred Ewes—\$75.00 Choice  
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Also 600 yearling ewes.

Will lease ranch, winter, spring, summer and fall ranges.

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## Lamb Marketing In February

FAT lamb prices took a nose-dive the first two weeks of February, but recovered remarkably well the latter half of the month. Evidently following the sharp downward trend of cattle and hog prices, lambs dropped at various markets, the first week of February, from 50 cents to \$2 per hundred. The second week, the market zoomed downward again, but had a rebound late in the week. The net result for the second week was prices mostly 25 to 75 cents lower. Under lighter receipts at the principal markets early the third week of February, fat lamb prices showed a sharp up-turn. This increased marketings and the net result for the week was a price up-turn on fat lambs of 50 cents to \$1.75. The fat lamb market got a further boost of from 50 cents to \$1.25 the fourth week of February, due largely to higher dressed lamb prices at eastern markets. Good and choice slaughter woolled lambs sold on the public markets during February mostly from \$22.50 to \$26.25. During the first week of February, they largely sold in a price range of \$23 to \$25.25; during the second week, \$23 to \$23.50; \$22.50 to \$25.50 the third week; and \$24 to \$26.25 for the week ending February 26th. On Monday February 28th a new high for the year was reached when a load of high choice 105-pound Colorado fed lambs reached \$26.75 in Chicago.

Good and choice woolled ewes sold mostly from \$10.50 to a top of \$13 dur-

ing the month. Feeding lambs shared the price break with fat lambs, and also came back as fat lamb prices strengthened. Price range on good and choice feeding lambs during the month was \$21 to \$24.25.

### Purchases and Contracting in California and Arizona

Independent packers have been purchasing lambs in the Imperial Valley during February, mostly at \$23 to \$24. Quite a few lots have moved on a dressed basis to net \$24, or slightly above in a few instances.

A report on conditions in the San Joaquin Valley for the week ending February 19th stated that rain and warm weather were badly needed. Range feed, as of that date, was extremely short and no grass available. Two lots of slaughter lambs west of Fresno brought \$24.50 per hundred. About four loads sold for \$24. One load at Los Banos brought \$23. Ample moisture is reported in the Sacramento Valley (week ending February 19th) but warm weather is needed to stimulate growth of grass. Practically all the sheep outfits have been feeding hay, concentrates or other available supplementary feeds. Trading on lambs for immediate delivery or future contracting had not developed by that date.

A report from Arizona states that about 13,000 milk lambs have been contracted for early April shipment at \$23.

E. E. M.

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1949	1948
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, January	1,235,000	1,347,000
Week Ended		
Slaughter at 32 centers	February 26	February 28
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):	208,398	217,678
Good and Choice	\$25.38	\$21.52
Medium and Good	23.56	19.50
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 40-45 pounds	49.25	40.00
Good, 40-45 pounds	47.75	38.75
Commercial, All Weights	—	35.00

### Federally Inspected Slaughter—January

	1949	1948
Cattle	1,126,000	1,312,000
Calves	484,000	586,000
Hogs	5,377,000	5,223,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,235,000	1,347,000



# Around The Range Country

The month of February did not bring a rapid change in the severe weather conditions experienced during January; in fact, there was merely a continuation of the storms. Strong winds the fore part of the month drifted snow and blocked highways and rail traffic in Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. There were additional moderate to heavy snows in the Northwest. Many stranded herds of livestock throughout the Western States were in a weakened condition and unable to withstand additional hardships.

Texas suffered a cold spell, but the additional moisture there was expected, in a large measure, to compensate for the losses due to the freeze the last week of January.

Rising temperatures marked mid-month weather. Rescue work of livestock continued. Hay supplies were short in many areas, however.

Numerous snowslides occurred in Idaho and Washington the last week. Heavy rains in western Washington and Oregon resulted in flooding along the Willamette River and its tributaries.

## CALIFORNIA

### Woodland, Yolo County

This winter will be remembered by all stockmen in this area. There has been snow on the Coast range hills for over a month and freezing in the valley nightly (February 15). It is the middle of February and there is no grass other than a thin spear here and there. Everyone is feeding hay and concentrates. The further away from home you go looking for pasture, the worse it becomes. Yes, this winter will be remembered.

If it warms up from here on out and a normal amount of rain falls, most of the lamb and calf crops can and will be finished on clover pasture. Outside of a few specific cases I believe the future operations will carry on as usual, with the hope that next year will be normal again.

Baled alfalfa, what little there is available, is \$40 to \$45 per ton. We also feed Indian Dent corn to the ewes and milo to the rams. The Dent is available at \$3.93 at Oroville, and the milo at \$2.25.

The majority of wool in this section has been contracted. Prices range from 50 to 60 cents per pound. Most of it is from Corriedale flocks.

Sterling Peart

## COLORADO

### Hotchkiss, Delta County

Despite the terrific storms we have had here, most herds are well protected (February 10). We are very fortunate in this section compared to some others because we do not have winds. We had to start feeding six weeks earlier than usual, but flocks are in pretty fair shape.

Stacked alfalfa is \$16 to \$18, while baled is \$20 to \$38. We have had no difficulty in obtaining the Ranch Way pellets which we also use.

The going price on fine-wool yearling ewes is \$28; on crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes, \$27.

Our loss from predators is about the same as last year, amounting to 2 or 3 percent.

1948 operational costs were greater than those in 1947 or '46.

William A. Green

### Montrose, Montrose County

The snow covered the winter range early in January and I had to feed hay two months earlier than usual. I have had no direct losses, but the severe weather has weakened my herd (February 14). Cost of production will be increased by these storms, of course.

Stacked alfalfa is \$30 per ton, and baled is \$35 to \$40. Corn is available at \$3.25 per hundred.

Asking price on fine-wool yearling ewes is \$25 per head, and on crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes, \$25 to \$28.

Eugene Gwin

### Pueblo, Pueblo County

Most of the snow and bad weather bypassed Pueblo County. In fact, we are short of moisture so far for the year 1949 (February 14).

Stacked alfalfa is \$20 per ton; baled, \$25 to \$30. We feed cake and meal also but have experienced no difficulty obtaining them.

There are very few sheep in this county.

M. V. Haines

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## Saguache, Saguache County

Here in the San Luis Valley the winter has not been unusually hard. Lots of hay is being shipped from here to the storm area. Hay has gone up since the storms began. Native hay was from \$12 to \$15 in the stack last fall, but thousands of tons have been baled and shipped out.

We feed cotton cake, corn and oats, and they are available.

The cattle and sheep are wintering very well (February 16).

Fine-wool and crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes are quoted at about \$25 per head.

Contracting of 1949 wool has commenced at around 50 to 53 cents per pound.

William Hagan

## IDAHO

### Nampa, Canyon County

We have had severe storms and cold weather in this area (January 23). All of the sheep are on feed, so therefore no unusual losses have been suffered. It has been necessary to do considerable more feeding than last year.

Stacked alfalfa is \$25 to \$30; baled is \$30 to \$35. We feed pellets and grain prior to lambing. Pellets are \$85 to \$88 per ton.

The number of ewes bred averages 10 percent less in western Idaho than a year ago. Operational costs in 1948 were 20 percent higher than in 1947.

Willard Turner

## Winsper, Clark County

I have fed about 2 pounds more hay per head this year due to the cold weather (February 18). I have also fed grains and pellets. However, there will no doubt be better forage on the summer ranges due to the heavy snow.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$30 and baled, \$35 per ton. Pellets are \$78 a ton.

The going price on fine-wool yearling ewes and crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes is about \$28 per head.

C. A. Wagoner

## MONTANA

### Living Springs, Wheatland County

There has not been much snow on the ground in these parts (February 18). While the weather has been unusually cold for 60 days, on all except five days this year our sheep have been able to graze. The storms will not affect our operations.

Stacked alfalfa is \$22.50 a ton; baled is \$30. Pellets which we also feed are available at \$84 per ton.

Have received the final returns for my 1948 wool. It brought 56.6 cents per pound, the highest price we ever received.

Kirk Warner

### Livingston, Park County

Weather and feed conditions in this area have been poor (January 29). Stacked alfalfa is \$20 per ton. We also use ground barley which runs about \$2.25, and oats which are about \$2.00.

Fine-wool and crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes are \$24.

The predator situation this last year was very good.

Sivert L. Vivik

### Alzada, Carter County

It is too early to estimate losses from the storms (February 17), but it has been a very expensive winter.

Stacked alfalfa is \$25 per ton, and baled is \$35. Soybean and cotton cake are \$90 to \$95 per ton.

Fred H. Hoffman

### Plentywood, Sheridan County

There are few flocks in Sheridan County, Montana, and very little winter grazing is done here. I have been

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feeding steady since about November 15. I feed baled grain hay, some grain and some alfalfa, which is \$25 stacked and \$30 baled.

About the same number of ewes were bred as a year ago.

I have lost no sheep from predators. Costs of operation in 1948 were higher than in either 1947 or 1946.

James C. Wagner

## NEVADA

### Austin, Lander County

Because of the heavy storms we have had to feed all stock (February 16). Baled alfalfa is \$30 per ton. So far we have had no difficulty obtaining the corn which we feed at \$80 per ton.

John Laborde

## NEW MEXICO

### Flying H, Chaves County

January was a month of severe storms (January 24); however, no unusual losses were suffered. Forage on the winter range is very scarce, but supplemental feeding has been about the same as last year. Sheep are in good condition at this time.

Baled alfalfa is \$37.50 per ton, while cottonseed cake is \$90.

We are feeding lambs on the farm at Dexter, New Mexico, this winter. The number of ewes bred this season runs about 30 percent less than a year ago.

Going price on fine-wool and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes is \$22.

Some 1949 wool has been contracted in this area. Prices range from 60 to 66 cents per pound in the grease.

Operational costs in 1948 were up 30 percent over 1947 and 65 percent over 1946.

A. Clement Hendricks

### Questa, Taos County

We have not been hit by storms (January 25). Forage on the winter range is fair and the amount of supplemental feeding necessary is about the same as a year ago. Flocks are in good condition.

Stacked alfalfa is \$25 per ton, and baled is \$30.

About the same number of ewes were bred as a year ago. Asking price on fine-wool yearling ewes is \$20 to \$22; on crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes, \$18 to \$20.

Our loss from predators amounts to

3 percent, which is the same as last year.

C. A. Cisneros

## OREGON

### Baker, Baker County

Our ranges and pastures were snowed under in late November, making it necessary to start feeding about six weeks earlier than usual. Winter

lambling is the custom in this part of Oregon, so all the growers are well prepared with feed for the winter and there will be no death loss due to lack of feed if spring arrives on time. Operating costs, however, will likely be the heaviest ever experienced.

Baled alfalfa is selling at \$40 per ton, and stacked, \$30 (February 25). We also use barley, which is selling for \$48 per ton.

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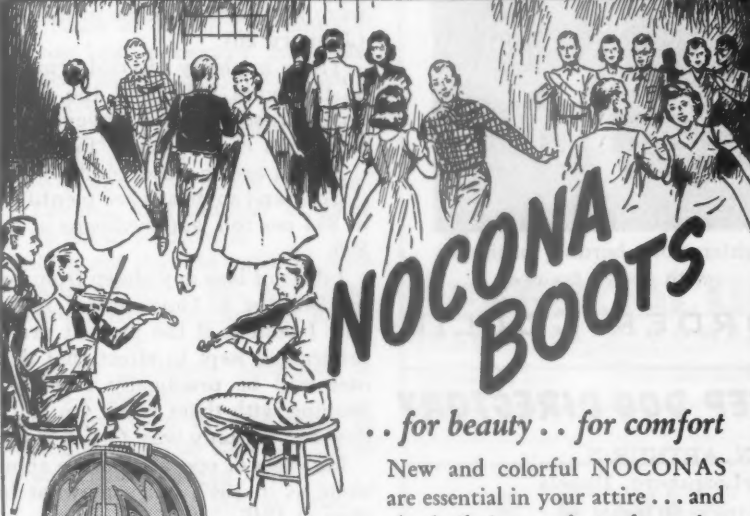
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Ewe lambs are selling for \$23 and \$24 per hundred and crossbred (white-faced) coming yearling ewes are quoted at \$25 to \$26.

A. S. Boyd

### Condon, Gilliam County

There does not seem to have been much loss in Oregon (February 25) but feed is not too plentiful in some localities. Alfalfa in the stack is \$30 per ton, and baled is \$35.

Herbert G. Brown

### Klamath Falls, Klamath County

We are having a terrible winter here and there has been no relief to date (February 15).

Again this year I believe I have a record-breaking ram lamb in a Hampshire that weighed 19¼ pounds at birth. The ewe lived and the sire was a ram of Matthews Brothers breeding.

Charlie Read

## SOUTH DAKOTA

### Buffalo, Harding County

We had a severe blizzard that lasted four days, starting January 2, and another less severe blizzard the 15th that lasted 24 hours. I do not believe there were any serious losses in this vicinity (January 26).

There is plenty of good grazing here as the wind blew and the ground is bare. In some areas, however, there is too much crusted snow for grazing.

Flocks are in good condition.

Corn and soybeans are plentiful, corn at \$54 per ton, and soybeans at around \$90.

I did not lose any sheep from coyotes in 1948 due to Government 1080 poison. I believe if the present predatory program is kept in effect that the coyotes will be practically exterminated. Staying with them when you get them down is the only way to lick them.

My costs of operation were about the same as in 1947, but somewhat higher than in 1946.

I enjoy reading the Wool Grower and believe the Association is doing more for the wool grower than he realizes.

James Henderson

### Edgemont, Fall River County

I read "Around the Range Country" and like it for the information on the price of wool and lamb contracts.

The loss of sheep due to storms ran as high as 25 percent in some flocks,

but the average would be much lower.

The supply of hay is short (February 16). Shipped in wheatgrass is \$43 and there are some southern varieties at \$37 which are very poor. I feed about a pound of barley, but concentrates are in good supply at about \$100 per ton.

A few lots of yearling ewes were bought last fall at \$22 to \$24, and ewe lambs at 22 to 24 cents per pound.

We have had a few good thawing days and quite a little grazing is available at this time, mostly on higher ground that was blown clear of snow. Range feed is fair to good.

Roy Hudson

### Rumford, Fall River County

We have had 5 blizzards since January 1. Losses sustained have been from 10 to 25 percent (January 27). About 75 percent more supplemental feeding has been necessary this year. Forage on the winter range has been just fair, but most flocks are in good shape. Hay cannot be purchased at any price. We feed oil cake during the winter, and it is from \$92 to \$108 per ton.

I am not feeding lambs this year as I traded my lambs for yearling ewes. Ewes bred number about the same as a year ago. Going price on fine-wool and crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes is \$25 per head.

Government trappers and poison have about rid this area of coyotes and bobcats. I have not lost any sheep due to predators.

George L. Heppner

## TEXAS

### San Marcos, Hays County

The only severe cold we have had in this immediate section was from January 28 to February 3, when we had zero to ten above temperatures. This was accompanied with the heaviest snow in many years. Prior to this our winter was very mild, but due to shortage of moisture, the range was below average. With continued good weather (February 14) we will soon be having fair range conditions, as we now have sufficient moisture. Most livestock are strong, but some are thin. We are looking for a good year because of the storms.

We use cottonseed cake and 20 percent cubes during the winter. Contracted early they were \$65 per ton, but the present price is \$75.

The National Wool Grower

Fine-wool yearling ewes are quoted at \$12 to \$15 per head.

Some 1949 wool has been contracted in the last 40 days at 65 cents to 70 cents per pound.

R. F. Alexander

#### Fort Stockton, Pecos County

There has been very little loss in this area from storms. The moisture was very beneficial (February 14).

Baled alfalfa hay is \$40 to \$45 per ton. Cottonseed sheep cubes are \$82 a ton.

To date, fine-wool yearling ewes have been going at \$12 to \$16 per head, which is true also of crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes.

J. R. Alexander

#### UTAH

##### Wanship, Summit County

Sheep are doing better at this date (March 1). So far we have suffered one percent loss from the storms. Snow was 22 inches deep and cold weather lasted a long time. Roads could not be kept open to feed sheep regularly.

Because of extreme weather conditions, I don't believe lambing will be too good, and lambs will be small.

Stacked alfalfa is \$35 a ton; baled, \$40. Corn, which we feed in addition, is \$3.50 per hundred.

Contracting of wool has commenced at about 60 cents per pound.

William S. Young

##### Moab, Grand County

We were not as hard hit in this area as were other parts of the State (February 20). The livestock is doing pretty well here, but it has been quite a job to keep the roads open to sheep camps. I don't think future operations will be impaired in this section as the snow is going fast and livestock is moving around.

Stacked alfalfa is \$30, and baled, \$40. Grain pellets which we also use are \$80 per ton.

M. H. Young

#### WASHINGTON

##### Prosser, Benton County

While attending the State convention at Spokane I sat in the wool committee. We were considering the new program someone submitted for getting a subsidy from the Government on wool. The committee decided that

they didn't know whether it was any better than the present program and recommended further study on it.

I made the suggestion, upon my firm conviction, that we resolve to keep a sound tariff policy, backed by quotas on imports, and request the Government to stay completely out of the wool business otherwise.

We all can agree that we are paying enormous taxes and that we have too much government, but still our organization asks for bigger and better subsidies. I think if we can't run sheep without subsidies and the regulations and red tape that goes with them, we had better go to work for someone that can.

I was alone in my opinion. The seven other lamb growers present thought we should have a Government support program for wool. Their main argument seems to be that the wheat and potato growers have one, so why shouldn't we, and besides we might need it sometime.

Milton Mercer

##### Yakima, Yakima County

We have had an extreme dry, cold period in this section (January 20) but no blizzards. Winter forage is very dry and twice as much supplemental feeding has been necessary this year. Sheep flocks are in fairly good condition. Stacked alfalfa is \$25; baled, \$31. We also feed pea pellets and minerals, which are \$60 per ton.

We are feeding 450 lambs this winter at Yakima. The number of ewes bred is up about 10 percent.

I would guess that the price of fine-wool yearling ewes is \$23, and crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes, about \$24.

Loss from predators amounts to about 1/2 of 1 percent.

Costs of operation in 1948 were 10 percent higher than in 1947 and 15 to 20 percent higher than in 1946.

Archie Prior

##### Yakima, Yakima County

On our range 35 miles east of Yakima, we had very little snow, but the weather was so cold it was a hard winter on the sheep (February 17).

One clip of fine wool has been contracted here at 50 cents per pound.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$30 per ton; baled, \$35. We use pea cubes in addition, and they run about \$65 per ton.

Emile Robert, Jr.



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## WYOMING

### Node, Niobrara County

We are hoping for better weather along the blizzard stricken area (January 31). The blizzard we had January 2, 3 and 4 was very bad and that kind of weather continued for a whole month, so livestock losses are mounting.

Joe Pfister

### Powder River, Natrona County

The storm conditions here are terrible. In December I bought enough feed to last this short grass year until the green grass appeared. It was gone by February 15, lasting 6 weeks instead of 4 months. Our loss to date from the cold amounts to 3 percent, but the sheep are very thin (February 17).

The storm has already taken all the profit for 1949 and the big loss is yet to come. The extra feed will absorb any profit even if there is no loss. I am not discouraged, but we must cut all corners possible to stay in business.

Stacked alfalfa is selling, at farm, for \$25 and baled at \$41, storage points. We also use cotton cake which is \$90 per ton.

There have been no sales of yearling ewes here since last fall. At that time fine-wools were going at \$22 to \$20, and crossbreds (white-faced) averaged \$20.

The big problem at present is that the price of most farm products is dropping while other prices are the same or higher, which makes a stockman's cost of operation higher except for corn and concentrates. They are cheaper than last year, but hay is \$10 higher because of the storm and freight rates are increasing.

**Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.**

## The Golden Fleece

(Continued from page 49)

will be able to convince them sufficiently of the strategic importance of wool in times of war and in times of peace to the end that a sound and reasonable long-range program may be put into effect with the idea of stabilizing and increasing our domestic production.

Nationally speaking, the present winter will probably go down in history as the worst, most devastating in the past 50 years. Reports from the various States lead us to believe that press statements have not been exaggerated. No one knows as yet for sure how many sheep and cattle have died, and we are thoroughly aware that many more are facing starvation and in most of the range area, winter is only half over.

In all probability, the total loss will run into several million head. This is

not only a disaster to the growers themselves and their families, but it is a great loss to the American people which will take several years to repair.

I would strongly urge Congress to set up the necessary machinery to aid those who so desire to immediately increase their female flocks, both sheep and cattle. Just what the mechanics of such a program should be will have to be carefully worked out, but generous and immediate aid is most direly needed.

Now in conclusion, let me remind you that the wool growing industry ranks eighth among all the industries in these twelve Western States. Sheep, lambs and wool can be depended upon to bring in an annual production at present levels of approximately 300 million dollars to these Western States. Vast areas of this great range country are suited only to grazing of livestock, both cattle and sheep and, contrary to common belief, great areas of this western country are suited only to the grazing of sheep and are not adapted so well to use by cattle. It is estimated 500,000 people are engaged either full or part time in the production and care of these flocks. If it were not for these flocks one of our greatest economic resources, the grass and forage on millions of acres, would be a total loss. There is no reason why the multiple use of these resources cannot be wisely and carefully planned to the greater benefit of all and to the detriment of none. Our watersheds can be preserved, our game and wildlife can be maintained, our scenic and sport areas can be respected and still those mountains, valleys and plains can support millions of domestic animals for our national benefit.

The forage is a recurring crop. When you dig a ton of ore from the ground, it is gone forever. When you pump a barrel of oil from the earth, it is gone and will never be returned. When you cut a tree in the forest, it takes nature perhaps a century or longer to replace it. But in the case of grass, each year the sheep and the cattle roam from the driest deserts to the loftiest mountain ranges, gathering the weeds, the grass and the browse. Their combined effort converts them into the food and clothing for the greater comfort and happiness of all the people of this great land, not only in times of peace but most especially in times of war.

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